

Wilson U M 20 Jan 06

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLV] No 7 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

NAPANEE



NAPANEE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE AT THE CHEAPSIDE STORE

The Balance of the Armitage Stock, by Mr. E. S. LAPUM, commencing on Saturday at 10 a.m. and continuing all day until 9 p.m. Sale continued on Tuesday, commencing at 2 p.m. Continued on Thursday, commencing at 10 a.m., and continuing all day.

To the Public generally this is the FINAL SALE, and as quite an assortment of goods remain, we want you to come. Every preparation is being made to have everything in order for the Final Sale.

To Jobbers and Merchants in the surrounding district
this is an opportunity and will be a
paying investment.

The Balance of Stock consists of Ladies' Jackets, Skirts, Children's Jackets, Ready-to-wear Hats, Feathers, Plumes, Flowers, Chiffons, Ospreys, Ribbons, Straw Braids, Silk Velvets, Laces, Children's Hats, Baby Bonnets, Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Beaver Cloths, Skirttings, Window Shades, Cottonades, Collars, Belts, Summer Hose, etc., etc. As it is necessary to vacate the premises, the above decision is final.

No Goods exchanged or returnable. Bring lots of small change.

COME ONE! COME ALL! TO THE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

Commencing on Saturday, at 10 a.m.

EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD.

REMEMBER THE PLACE — CHEAPSIDE.

ANNUAL COUNTY CONVENTION.

The nineteenth annual S. S. Convention of Lennox County S. S. Association was held in the Western Methodist church, Monday and Tuesday the 22nd and 23rd inst. The first session was held on Monday evening and was well attended. Opening exercises led by Rev. J. R. Real. The President Mr. I. B. Hudgins took the chair and made some timely remarks; and then called upon Mr. S. Gibson, who gave a short and spirited address. A fine trio was rendered by Misses Light and Dennis and Mr. Nichol. The general Secretary, Mr. I. A. Jackson, B. A., then addressed the meeting; he gave a strong and convincing address on "The moral influence S. S. and the pressing need of Teacher Training." The session closed satisfied that Mr. Jackson is the right man in the right place,

MORNING SESSION

Opening services led by Rev. W. Down. The president then delivered his annual address, which was full of encouragement for S. S. Workers in the county. The nominating committee was next appointed, Mr. Jackson then conducted a Round Table Talk on S. S. management which was full of information. A number S. S. presented cheering reports of the year's work.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mrs. M. S. Madole opened the session and addressed words of welcome to the convention. The Secretary Mr. J. Gordon then presented his annual report, from which it appeared that out of 50 S. S. corresponded with, 38 reported but only 33 contributed to the County fund. Out of \$65.00 due Provincial fund only \$61.75 received. Balance due from schools still to report \$3.25. Rev. R. A. Whatman gave an address on "The best way to study the Bible with the Scholars." This address was helpful in every sense. Mr. Jackson on "How to Teach the Lesson" took "The Boyhood of Jesus" and considered the life of the normal boy in the Home, School and Community, showing the influence of each upon his future life. He showed us how to teach in very deed. Mrs. Wm. Valeau's paper on "Who should attend the Sunday School" was fine and should be published.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Pres.—Mrs. M. S. Madole, Napanee, Vs. Pres.—Mrs. Symington, Napanee, Mrs. D. Rose, Tamworth, Mr. T. A. Dunwoody, Newburgh, Mr. S. Gilmour Tamworth.

Sect.—Rev. W. Down, Napanee, Treasurer—Mr. C. W. Neville, Newburgh, Executive—All S. S. Superintendent and Pastors in County.

Visitors—Ernestown, Messrs. Valjean, Lake and Garrison; Adolphustown—Mrs. Carr; South Fredericksburg—Mr. J. O. Fretts; North Fredericksburg—Rev. W. Down; Napanee Mr. S. Gibson; Richmond—Mr. I. B. Hudgins; Camden—Messrs. Dunwoody and Nesbitt; Tamworth—Mrs. S. Rose.

EVENING SESSION.

Opening exercises led by president. The Pres. Elect. was then introduced and gave a stirring address. The general secretary conducted the question drawer and answered some vital question to the satisfaction of all. Rev. W. Down followed with "How to Make the County Convention a success." This address was voted by all

The Final Days of the Great White Goods Sale

Five fast selling days remain in our old year, as we finish Stock-taking January 31st. As a sale leaves more or less odd lots and broken numbers, we find a few remain and must go before January 31st. Ladies' Skirts, Gowns, Corset Covers, Remnants of Embroideries and Laces, also Ribbons, Dress Goods, Silks, and Cotton goods generally. Come on Friday and continue coming until January 31st, as above are all marked at special sale prices.

February 1st ushers us into a new era in our business career, with larger stocks, comfortable and commodious shopping facilities, quick service, and every consideration to the buying public, on strictly up-to-date business principles.

Saturday Special in the Staple Department.

250 yards Wrapperette, in colors of red, pink, sky, navy and royal blue, small, neat figures and stripes, suitable for Children's Dresses and Ladies' Waists and some for Quilting. Sold in the regular way at 10c. yard, Saturday, 10 a.m., **6½c. yard.**

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS AT HALF PRICE.

The balance of our entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Coats with mostly every size represented, all this season's goods, with new sleeve, etc. For perfect style and fit come to Madill's.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT.

In preference to carrying any Furs over to next season, our decision is cut prices notwithstanding the advance in prices of Furs. Next season the prices will be higher. We advise you, buy now, as the balance of our high grade Furs are going at greatly reduced prices.

LADIES' BELTS—an item of note and a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent.—about 75 in all, principally Black Louisienne and Taffetta, several styles, mostly all 1906 patterns. This an item for Saturday.

Odd Lots of Ladies' Gowns, Corset Covers and Skirts, the balance to clear previous to inventory at Wholesale Prices.

MADILL BROS.

IT
WILL
PAY
YOU

Increase your Earning Power by taking a thorough and practical Commercial training during the Winter months at the

Frontenac
Business College

KINGSTON, ONT.

The School that trains ambitious young men and women for success in life. In up-to-date methods, character of work and modern equipment, we take the lead. Thorough courses in Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Arithmetic. All competent and experienced teachers; Write for catalogues and particulars.
W. H. SHAW, President. — T. N. STOCKDALE, Principal.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

Notice is hereby given that an Application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at its next session for a Bill to validate and confirm By-Law No. 718 of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee entitled "A by-law to authorize the construction and installation by the Town of Napanee of an Electric Light Plant and the purchase of the necessary land and the erection of the necessary buildings thereon and to provide for the issue of debentures of the said Town to the amount of \$35,000.00 and to raise the sum required therefor." Dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1905,

W. A. GRANGE,
Town Clerk.

TENDERS WANTED.

For the sale of the Tolls derivable from the Market fees in the Town of Napanee including the fees derivable from the market weight scales and also the Station weigh scales for the year ending from the date of the acceptance of the tender. The successful tenderer to be governed as to his duties by By-Law No. 267 of the Town of Napanee and amending by-laws and also to have care of the Town buildings as heretofore.

All tenders to be sealed and addressed to the Clerk and marked "tenders for markets" and to be mailed or delivered to the clerk not later Monday, February 5th, 1906.

The lowest or any tenders not necessarily accepted.

Dated January 19th, 1906.

W. A. GRANGE,
Town Clerk.

general secretary conducted the question drawer and answered some vital question to the satisfaction of all. Rev. W. Down followed with "How to Make the County Convention a success." This address was voted by all as exceedingly timely and pointed and must result in much good to the County Association. Mr. Jackson now gave the closing address on "The Importance of The S.S." This address should have been heard by every parent and S.S. worker in the county.

A Snap.

One cutter left which will be sold at cost, call and see it also 1 robe, a few bells and blankets left to be sold at prices right.

GREY LION HARDWARE.

HASTINGS IRON ORE

IS MADE INTO STEEL

T. W. Gibson, Provincial Director of Mines, has in his possession two interesting curiosities sent to him by Mr. J. W. Evans, a mining engineer of Deseronto. They are two small samples of steel made from iron ores, which have been disregarded by ordinary iron smelters on account of their inadaptability to the ordinary smelting processes. Mr. Evans used the electric furnace and accomplished the process in fifteen minutes.

One sample was made from the titanium ore of the Horton Mine of Hastings county, and the other from the Coo Hill Mine in the same district. This is the first steel made from these ores in Canada, and if the expenses of the process can be reduced to a profitable basis it may mean the commercial utilization of these hitherto valueless ores.

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD.

FOR SALE BY

J. G. FENNELL	Napanee
R. LAWSON	Deseronto
N. KIAN	Newburg
JAMES FREEMAN	Yarker

Bread mixers, cake mixers, sold on trial. Greatest labor saving machines of the age. No kitchen complete without one.

BOYLE & SON.

Messrs. E. J. B. Pense, Liberal, and D. M. McIntyre, Conservative, were nominated in Kingston, for the Provincial Legislature.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be pleased to have your trade in
Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

Marriage

Licenses, and Wedding Rings

Marriage Licenses

—and—

Wedding Rings

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

F. CHINNECK'S

JEWELLERY STORE

Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.

WANTED—A reliable agent for Napanee and surrounding country. Good pay weekly, exclusive territory. Sample case, outfit free. Our terms are the best in the business. You need a man of good character and ability during fall and winter months. Over 600 acres. The choicest and most extensive list of stock in Canada, including fruit and ornamental stock, small fruits, and seed potatoes. Fast selling specialties offered for the first time. Write for terms now to
THE PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
Toronto Ont.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

A-FRIDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1906

If you want a "Bright Light go to Wallace's Red Cross Drug Store and get a gallon of "Genuine Pratt's Astral" the highest grade of American Coal Oil possible to buy.

ODESSA.

On Wednesday evening, January 17 a large number of popular young ladies and gentlemen met at the public library for the purpose of joining with others from the neighboring vicinities for a surprise party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Fraser. The very happy crowd were welcomey received and entertained by their hostess.

Frederick Montgomery is visiting at "Hempock Grove."

Charles Timmerman is still visiting friends here.

R. Clark is home again for a few days. H. M. Davy, organizer, C. O. C. F., leaves for his appointed work in the west this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Mabe, who have been away since Christmas, are expected back in a few days.

Miss Ada Allen left on Friday to visit friends at Lowville, N. Y.

Miss Lillie Lee, graduate of Kingston Business College, has accepted a position in Toronto.

There was no service at St. Alban's on Sunday evening, as Rev. Mr. Dibb conducted services in St. Paul's, Kingston.

Camp meeting is to be held here by the Free Methodist church, on the north side of Byron Derbyshire's farm near the village. Meetings to begin about the middle of June.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Sproule entertained a large number of their friends on Wednesday evening. All report an excellent time.

Those intending to build will do well to see us. We can supply you with almost everything you need at right prices.

MADOLE & WILSON.

LAPUM.

Snow has entirely disappeared and we are having spring weather at time of writing. Farmers have not started seeding yet however.

Mrs. Henderson has returned to her home in Watertown, N. Y., after spending the past month visiting her sister, Mrs. I. Davy.

Miss Lottie Brown, Wilton is visiting her uncle, Stanley Brown this week.

Mrs. M. Fralick of Napanee was visiting several days this week at G. C. Davy's.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Bush, Camden East and Miss Ella M. Smith were calling on friends here on Sunday.

We are pleased to see Carrie Brown out again after a severe attack of La Grippe.

Mr. H. Bush who has been on the sick list is improving.

There was a good turnout at the service in the schoolhouse on Wednesday evening.

W. Lapum entertained on Friday evening at a small party. An enjoyable time was spent until a late hour.

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.

30-3-m

POULTRY SHOW.

CASH AND OTHER SPECIALS.

The Association \$2.00 cash special for the best four birds—cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—each of the following varieties:

White Orpington—F. Chinneck, Barred Rock—F Beckstead. Brahma—C. P. Brown. Buff Wyandotte—Rev. S. T. Bartlett. White Wyandotte—Wm. Hall. Brown Leghorn—A. L. Snider.

Five handsome Ribbons, donated by the Canadian White Wyandotte Club. Open to members of the Club only; and for each best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—Wm. Butters, Cobourg.

John G. Fennell, hardware merchant Napanee—Best, and best dressed pair of Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons, open to County of Lennox and Addington only—Package of Hercules Poultry Food—R. H. McGuinness.

Mr. Thomas Rice, Whitby, Ont., breeder of Exhibition White Leghorns, White Rocks and Buff Orpingtons—A Bronze Medal Medal for best collection of White Leghorns, single combs—M. H. Fralick.

Ryrie Bros., Toronto, Diamond Hall—Silver Medal for best Male Bird in Show—Wm. Hall.

Ryrie Bros., Toronto, Diamond Hall—Bronze Medal for the person scoring the most points on any one variety. Birds to be from the County of Lennox and Addington—A. L. Snider.

W. H. Reid, Kingston—\$1.00 for best Black-Red Game Bantam Cock; \$1.00 for best White Fantail Pigeon—W. H. Reid.

George Degroff—Silver teaspoon—Best Houdan Cockerel—Geo. Degroff.

Mr. M. H. Fralick—Silver teaspoon—Best Buff Leghorn Cockerel—E. W. Metcalfe.

Mr. Jas. A. Wilson—Silver teaspoon—Best S. C. Black Minorca Cockerel—M. H. Fralick.

Mr. F. Chinneck—Silver teaspoon—S. C. White Orpington Pullet—F. Vandebogart.

Mr. F. Chinneck—Silver teaspoon—S. C. Buff Orpington Cockerel—J. H. Chant.

Mr. William Hall—Silver teaspoon—Cockerel, Pullet and Hen, White White Wyandotte—Wm. Hall.

Mr. H. E. Fralick—Silver teaspoon—S. C. Black Minorca Pullets—M. H. Fralick.

Mr. F. W. Vandusen—Silver teaspoon—Cock and Hen Br'n Leghorn—A. L. Snider.

Mr. A. Willis—Box of Arabel Cigars, value \$1.75—Best Pair of Barred Rock—F Beckstead.

Mr. H. Meng, President—\$3.00 for largest number of entries by one individual. In case of tie, best birds to win. W. H. Reid.

Mr. H. B. Donovan, of "Canadian Poultry Review"—Bronze Medal to party winning most 1st prizes—W. H. Reid.

Mr. James Walters, merchant tailor, Napanee—Goods valued at \$2.00, for best and best dressed pair Chicks. Open to the County of Lennox and Addington—R. H. McGuinness.

Bob's Cough Balsam--

Will cure a Cough. That's what it is for. Try it. We guarantee it, 25c a bottle.

J P. LAWRAZON & CO

J. P. McNEILLY, Manager

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

FARM FOR SALE.

Owing to the wish of the owner to move west that desirable farm comprising parts of lots 11 and 12 in the 7th concession of the Western Addition of the Township of Kingston, known as the

NELSON WALKER FARM, containing 85 acres more or less, situated three miles East of Wilton on Mud Lake, is now offered for sale. Good buildings, house on March 1st, 1906. Owner values farm at \$3,000.00, but will sell at \$2,800.00, \$1,000.00 cash and Mortgage at 5 per cent.

Apply to Frank Martin, Wilton, P. O., or to Harvey Warner, Napanee.

Wilton, January 24th, 1906.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND Lot, in desirable locality on Bridge street also several good building lots. Apply to S. GIBSON, II

8. GIBSON, II

FOR SALE PROPERTY IN BATH—Frame house 21x30 with kitchen 10x16, hen house and ice house and good well, 1/2 acre sized lot. Also house and store on Main Street, owned and occupied by Joseph Trimlett, will be sold cheap if purchased at once. Apply to

JOS. TRIMLETT, BATH

or J. FRANK CHALMERS, Napanee.

TENDERS WANTED.

BULK or Separate, sealed tenders, marked "Tenders" on envelopes, will be received by the undersigned up to six o'clock p.m. on THURSDAY, 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1906 for the following trades required in the erection and completion of a Methodist Church for the Eastern Methodist Congregation of Napanee, Ontario. Viz: masonry and brick work: carpenter and joiner work; lathing and plastering work; steam heating; hot air heating; plumbing; metal work; painting and glazing. Plans and specifications for same may be inspected at the office of B. Dillon, Architect of Brockville, Ontario, or at the office of the undersigned. The lowest, or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated this 23rd day of January A. D. 1906

W. F. HALL,

Secretary Building Committee,
Napanee, Ont.

Too Much For Him.

Breezy—Why did you resign from the Don't Worry club? Lassie—I discovered that the way the rest of them got out of worrying was by telling all their troubles to me.

All Settled.

Mistress—Going to leave, are you? Tired of working for a living? What are you going to do then? Me? Nothing, ma'am. The fortune teller tells me I'm going to marry money.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned, not later than Wednesday 31st Jan., 1906, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated Jan. 10th, 1906.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The County Council

of Lennox and Addington will meet at the Council Chambers, in the Court House, Napanee, on

Tuesday, 30th Jan. 1906
at 2 o'clock p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned, not later than Wednesday 31st Jan., 1906, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated Jan. 10th, 1906.

service in the schoolhouse on Wednesday evening.

W. Lapum entertained on Friday evening at a small party. An enjoyable time was spent until a late hour. Sperry Bikley, one of our popular young bachelors, had the good luck to get the blue plush couch given away on Saturday night at Yarker, by Dr. James Carson, at the close of his medicine show.

Miss Gretta Asselstine, has become a boarder at Mrs. Clara Lapum's.

A number from here are attending the Hornerite meetings at Yarker, in connection with the opening of their new church.

John Reid, Elginburg, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Michael Love, were last week guests of their sister, Mrs. James Huff.

Sanford Lemon and wife, Kepler, are spending a week here with Mr. and Mrs. John Simpson.

Arnold Brown and Allen Reid attended a quadrille party at Camden East on Thursday.

M. Peters and wife, Thorpe, with Mrs. Emily Simpkins; Mr. and Mrs. B. Rose and Edwin Bell, with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brown; Col. Clyde and wife, Odessa; Mr. and Mrs. William Pringle, with Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Brown.

Departing from the Rule.

It is not our custom to advertise a patent medicine; but so many of our customers, who have been suffering with asthma have received so much benefit from Taft's Asthmalene, that we have no hesitancy in recommending it. Trial size 30 cents. Regular size \$1.50 at The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

HOLLEFORD.

The snow has all disappeared and the roads are in bad condition.

Mr. J. Carslake has sold his farm stock and is moving in the near future to Portsmouth, Ont. We greatly regret the departure of the family and wish them every success in their new undertaking.

There is some talk of work beginning at the Feld-spar mines soon. Mr. Chisholm made a business trip through here last week.

Visitors: Mrs. Jennie Curran and children at Mrs. Geo. Babcock.

Miss Gardiner with her sister.

Mrs. D. Freeman, Miss Storms at Jas. Walker, Miss Walker spent Sunday at home, Mr. Buck, and sister Hattie, and Miss Ackroyd at Geo. Smith's. Ernest Richmond at J. D. Redmond.

A boy has come to stay at Mr. S. Davy's

Just In.

Fresh maple syrup 30 qt., maple sugar, 10c a cake also table syrup in all size pails from 10c up

GREYLION GROCERY.

COLEBROOKE

N. Wartesky has returned from visiting friends in Montreal for the past week. Edward Purcell and bride have returned from Toronto.

Mrs. Purcell is now spending a few days with her parents at Selby.

Mrs. Wella Brown entertained a small party of children on the 22nd, in honor of little Miss Mildred's birthday.

Last Wednesday evening, the members of the Ladies' Aid Society, entertained their husbands with an oyster supper, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Warner. The men showed their appreciation by a hearty vote of thanks to the ladies for the enjoyable evening and also to Mr. and Mrs. Warner for throwing open their spacious house for the occasion.

We are offering heating stoves horse blankets and mits at greatly reduced prices.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Reid.

Mr. James Walters, merchant tailor, Napanee—Goods valued at \$2.00 for best and best dressed pair Chicks, Open to the County of Lennox and Addington—R. H. McGuiness.

Gas Mantles, lamps and chimneys, brass brackets, pendants, &c.

MADOLE & WILSON.

WIPE OUT COUNTY COUNCILS.

Amherstburg, Jan. 22.—Mr. John Auld, M. P. P., believes that the County Councils can be dispensed with. About the only business transacted by the County Councils, he says, is equalization of assessments, and in numerous counties special commissions have had to be appointed to do this work. He believes that the entire business done by County Councils could be done by and as well by the different Municipal Councils in each county, and the taxpayer relieved of the expense of the present body. He will advocate this at next session.

Canadian and American Coal Oil.
MADOLE & WILSON.

LEGISLATURE MEETS FEB. 15th.

The Legislature has been summoned to meet on Thursday, February 1st. This announcement was made by Premier Whitney yesterday evening at the close of a Cabinet meeting. The proclamation calling the House will be issued at once, and the notices to the members are already speeding to their destinations. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will of course open the Legislature with the usual formalities, and at the usual hour, 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A special number of The Ontario Gazette will be issued to-day with the official proclamation.

When It Is True.

There are many phrases familiar to most of us, that are sometimes not quite true; but the following one "when you get it at Hooper's it's good" is always true. The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

After you have tried hot springs, sulphur baths, patent medicines, electricity etc. bring your case to the Supreme Court of rheumatism—Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. This is a powerful, penetrating oil which as its name implies acts directly on the bone or joint—the lodgling seat of rheumatism. If you are troubled with rheumatism, sciatica, lame back or kindred troubles and have not been able to get anything to help you don't get discouraged and make up your mind that nothing can cure you until you have tried Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. It has cured hundreds of cases just as bad as yours. H. S. Brown, of Merrickville Ontario, writes as follows:—

Dear Sirs—I am free from rheumatism to-day because I used Tuck's Bone Oil. I had rheumatism in my hands and feet and thought at one time my life was going to be ruined by it. I consulted a doctor and tried various remedies, but while some of them that I took internally made me feel better for a time none of them took the pain away. After I had suffered for six months or more, doctoring all the time I was advised one day to try Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. I did and I never can be thankful enough to the man who told me to get it. I had not used a bottle until I was better and before the second one was done my joints were loosened up, the pain was gone and I was well. Tuck's Bone Oil did it. That was six years ago and I have not been bothered since.

H. S. Brown, Merrickville.

For all inflammation arising not only from rheumatism but from colds, croup, bronchitis, quinsy, &c. Tuck's Bone Oil is a sure and speedy cure. Sold by all medicine dealers at 50c. a bottle or sent by mail prepaid by The Tuck Bone Oil Co. Limited, Smith's Falls, Ontario.

are you going to do then? Mat—Nothing, ma'am. The fortune teller tells me I'm going to marry money.

CUT PRICES UNTIL FEB'Y FIRST.

Fur Coats, Jackets Caperines, Collars, Capes, etc., from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. off.

Gentlemen's Overcoats and Jackets 20 per cent. off.

Ladies' Jackets and Skirts 20 per cent. off.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.

ALONZO WALKER, ENTERPRISE, ONT.

Store Open Saturday Nights

Dalton's= We Sell What we Advertise Stock Taking Sale

For TWO WEEKS ONLY Commending

Saturday, Jan'y 6th

1 Parlor Suit upholstered in best silk mahogany polished frame and spring edge, regular \$50.00.....\$41.75

1 Parlor Suit upholstered all over in best velour spring edge plush bands and fringed all around, regular \$35.00 for....\$29.00

1 Couch fancy velour spring edge and head fringed all around open steel construction, regular \$10.00 for....\$7.85

3 Couches in velour fingered all around, regular \$6.00 for....\$4.65

1 Bedroom Suit solid oak swell front 24x30 British bevelled mirror large suit, regular \$30.00 for.....\$24.75

1 Bedroom Suit golden oak finish 14x24 mirror in dresser regular \$12.50 for....\$10.40

1 Side Board solid oak swell front 18x36 bevelled mirror regular \$25.00 for....\$20.00

13 Rattan Rockers, regular \$5.00 for.....\$3.75

1 Rocker 1/4 oak and polished regular \$7.75 for....\$6.65

3 Rockers solid oak cobbler seat, regular \$3.00 for \$2.20

JNO. DALTON,

Napanee and Deseronto.

W. J. DALGLISH, Manager of Napanee Branch,

One Door East Wilton's Shoe Store.

THE PEACE OF PERFECTION KING AND THE KAISER

Those Who Are Content With Themselves Are to Be Pified.

"They go from strength to strength."—
Ps. lxxvii., 7.

The difference between man and the dust lies in his heaven-born passion for progress, the desire to push on, to grow, to improve, to enlarge his life, his knowledge, and his power. All life is growth and any form of decay is death. In the right life aspiration lasts as long as respiration. He is already dead who is satisfied, in whom there stirs no passion for better, ampler things. That which yesterday seemed to the soul a palace, which is to-day its house, would tomorrow prove its prison.

Man was made to grow. All our past story tells us that. Read in the rocks or in the written page it is the same record of toil, pain, battle, weariness, and sorrow, victory, and brief joy—all but waves in the great tide that moves humanity on. Out of the depths have we come, and no man any longer blushes at our lowly beginnings, rather do we rejoice at the strides made thus far. Neither dares any reverent one to predict how far we may go. All we know is that in us burns the eternal flame by day and fire by night that leads on from Egypt's dull content through deserts of glowing promise.

The story of each life is like a miniature of the story of all life. There is the same helpless beginning, the same increasing passion for larger life, the same growing discontent with things achieved.

TO LIVE IS TO STRIVE,

to achieve and be dissatisfied, to become better and often seem to be worse. The struggle to cast out old evil and to live fairer, sweeter, stronger, and more worth while lives goes on in all.

Of all the objects of our pity none deserves it more than those who are content with themselves. No matter what growth a man may make in character, what progress toward perfection, it will never afford him satisfaction. The search for the peace of perfection can end only in disappointment. To the soul there is no perfection. To find its goal would be to die. When a man boasts of having reached the height of his ambition he will find he never contemplated any eminence greater than a beer keg.

Either one gets better every day or he

gets worse. He needs to feel the greatest alarm who thinks he has come to the place where he can stand still. Measure your progress by your discontent with self. The fact that our ideals seem farther off than ever before may but indicate how greatly the horizon has widened. True, there is a danger that we shall be content with our discontent, that we shall say, My apparent imperfection but proves my real progress. A man must measure himself not alone by his distance from the goal but by his steady strivings to reach it.

And, after all, the natural life has little time for any self-measurements. Some get no exercise save in climbing on and off the scales and standing under their spiritual measuring rods. They wonder why they do not grow. Not by inspection does the soul increase. Nor by repeated reviews of footprints long past,

OF YESTERDAY'S FAILURES

and mistakes. A man ought to move so fast that the old tracks are soon out of sight. The things that are set before and not the things left behind must determine the things that are to be.

If life is a race, it is not run before spectators; there are no grand stands here. The course winds amongst the commonplace duties of the day. He runs best who thinks least of the running and most of doing the work of that moment in the best and noblest way. In each effort, in each fight against content with sloth, with self, with mediocrity, lies the strength-giving struggle. Soul health comes through service. The doing of good is the best defense against the evil. Strength comes and evil is overcome by the good that is undertaken. Weary in the fight, and foeying naught is gained, still press on. Life's value lies not in its victories so much as in its strife. It is this long, bitter, oft disappointing battle that is making the man of you. The warrior's reward is not in some medal at the end—it is in muscle gained, in keener vision, stronger arm, larger heart, uplifted head, thoughts that look beyond the stars and catch glimpses of the glory to be, in burning desire for yet harder toil, sterner conflicts, nobler prizes.

the law (Exod. 28, 4; Lev. 44, 8, 9; 15, 5, 8, 10, 13, 16, 21, 22, 27; 16, 26, 28; 17, 15, etc.)"—Gould.

Repentance—The Greek word means literally a change of mind, especially such as comes from an afterthought. Thus to reconsider one's action, and to turn from a life of sin to one of righteousness and holiness, is to repent.

5. All the country of Judaea, and all they of Jerusalem—A hyperbolical expression, just as if we should read in a city paper that the whole city had turned out to see or hear the President.

6. Clothed with camel's hair—Clothes made of coarse cloth woven from camel's hair.

A leather girdle—Compare the description of Elijah's raiment: "He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of leather about his loins" (2 Kings 1, 8).

Locusts and wild honey—Several species of locusts furnished food for the common people of Palestine, especially in times of famine. By wild honey is meant the honey of the wild bee stored in hollow tree trunks and in caves and crevices in the rocks. The Greek word seems also to have designated the sap of certain trees.

Latchet—The strip of leather that fastened a sandal or shoe. The English word comes from O. F. *les*, or *lacet*, "noose," from which comes also the noun "lace," any kind of cord holding together parts of a garment or shoe.

8. In the Holy Spirit—Or, "with the Holy Spirit."

THE QUARREL BETWEEN THEM GROWS IN BITTERNESS.

Began Before Edward Became King, and Has Now Extended From Personal to Political Affairs.

Personal enmity existing between the King of England and the German Emperor has become a serious factor in international affairs, writes Curtis Brown from London. They are fierce combatants in the arena of the world's politics. The uncle, Edward VII., regards the nephew, William II., with anger mingled with scorn, and the younger monarch's resentment against his mother's brother is still more intense.

Herein lies the true cause of the present bitter feeling between Great Britain and the Fatherland. That this feeling should result in hostilities seems incredible, but I was told yesterday by a high official in the English Government that Lord Lansdowne, who until recently, was foreign secretary, had referred in private to war with Germany as "the one danger," and the same informant declared that Lieutenant General Sir John French, who is British Commander-in-chief in everything but title, is convinced that a conflict is inevitable.

The cause of this remarkable tension between the two foremost monarchs of the world is even more personal than political. The original cause of the dispute must be sought in the remarkable difference in the characters of the two royal personages. King Edward is a cool, cynical, experienced and practical man of the world. During more than three decades of manhood in which he was free and as unfettered as Prince of Wales he traveled about the world and mixed with all sorts of conditions of men, so that he gained an intimate knowledge of humanity and close acquaintance with the manner in which practical affairs of commerce, diplomacy and other professions and occupations are conducted. His vastly varied experience gave him a clear insight into character and supplied him with a cool judgment, which rarely fails. King Edward is essentially a realist.

The German Emperor, on the other hand, is a visionary idealist. Brought up within the narrow confines of the Prussian court, he ascended the throne before he had time to acquire a practical knowledge of the ways of the world, so that in spite of his keen interest in all branches of human activity he has remained an unpractical theorist. He is quick-tempered and enthusiastic, and has committed many serious mistakes of policy through his impetuous temperament. In brief, the two monarchs are personally as far removed from one another as the two poles.

KING EDWARD ANTI-GERMAN.

A long series of personal bickerings has fomented and increased the original mutual antipathy between the two men. King Edward's personal grudge against Germany and Germans was originally due to the fierce and unscrupulous hostility which his sister, the late Empress Frederick, experienced in her adopted country. The late Empress Frederick was an exceptional woman of high ideals and noble principles, and she exercised her influence against the pernicious policy of political reaction favored by the German court. On this account she was violently attacked by Bismarck and many other prominent Germans. During all the years of her residence in Germany up to the time of her death abuse and insults and indignities of all sorts were heaped upon her.

The Kaiser, although he never failed in filial duty to his mother, nevertheless, regarded her political views with intense aversion, and undoubtedly sympathized in the innermost depths of his mind with the opposition directed against her political influence over German affairs. King Edward, who was a most affectionate brother, fiercely represented the cruel and unchivalrous hos-

was a pale brunet, slight and graceful, and apparently not much more than twenty-five years of age. The somewhat severe oval of her face was relieved by a bright pair of black eyes that seemed to grow larger as she sang. One hand rested gently on the shoulder of the girl at the piano, and with this she seemed to keep time, pressing gently on the shoulder of the performer to stimulate her zeal. And that hand was perfect.

Presently the song was finished. Then followed a few moments of general conversation, during which—after embracing the girl pianist, who immediately left the room—the songstress walked to the window.

She leaned out as if to breathe the fresh air, and her profile was sharply relieved against the bright light behind her, in which the others formed a group around the fine-looking old gentleman, who seemed to have something of importance to communicate to them.

The beautiful lady leaned from the window, gently fanning herself, as she looked now at the sky, now at the dark landscape. The young man concealed in the tree imagined he could distinguish her gentle breathing above the sound of the fan; and leaning eagerly forward for a better view, he caused the leaves to rustle slightly.

He felt the full awkwardness of his position, but could not judge whether or not he was visible to her; but under the danger of her fixed regard he passed the most painful moment of his life.

She turned into the room and said, in a calm voice, a few words, which brought three or four of her friends to the window, and among them the old gentleman with the violin.

The moment was a trying one. The young man could do nothing but lie still in his leafy retreat—silent and immovable as a statue. The conduct of those at the window went far to reassure him, for their eyes wandered over the gloom with evident uncertainty, convincing him he was but suspected—not discovered. But they exchanged animated observations, to which he lent an attentive ear. Suddenly a strong voice, which he recognized as belonging to the old gentleman, rose over all in the pleasing order:

"Loose the dog!"

This was quite sufficient for the adventurous young man. He was not a coward; he would not have budged an inch before an enraged tiger; but he would have traveled a hundred miles on foot to avoid the mere shadow of ridicule. Profiting by the warning and a moment when he seemed unobserved he slid from the tree, jumped into the next field, and entered a piece of the woods at a point somewhat farther down than where he had scaled the fence. This done, he resumed his walk with the assured tread of a man who has a right to be there.

He had gone but a few steps when he heard behind him the wild barking of a dog, which proved his retreat had been a most opportune one.

Some of the farmers he had noticed as he had passed before, were still standing at their doors. Stopping before one of them he asked:

"My friend, to whom does that large house below there, facing the other road, belong?"

"You probably know as well as I," replied the man, solidly.

"Had I known, I should scarcely have asked you," said the stranger.

The farmer did not deign further reply. His wife stood near him; and the young man had remarked that in all classes of society women have more wit and good humor than their husbands, therefore he turned to her and said:

"You see, my good woman, I am a stranger here. To whom does that house belong? Probably to the Reverend Doctor Gray?"

"No, no," replied the woman. "Dr. Gray lives much farther on."

"Ah! Then who lives there?"

"Why, Judge Hiram Henderson, of course."

"Ah! Judge Henderson. But tell me, does he not live alone? There is a lady who sings—his wife?—his sister? Who is she?"

"Ah, that is his niece, Mrs. Stanley—Agnes, who—"

"Ah, thank you, thank you, my good

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,

JAN. 28.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note.—These Word Studies are based on the text of the Revised Version.

John Murky and His Life Sketch of Jesus.—To our second Gospel has been given, not the Hebrew name of its author, which was John, but his Roman surname, which was Mark. "John whose surname was Mark" (Acts 12, 12) was an attendant of Barnabas and Saul on their first missionary journey, and just preceding (Acts 12, 25; 13, 5), and little later a source of contention between his superiors (Acts 15, 27-39, because of his having left them before the completion of their first missionary tour, on which he had starved with them as their attendant (Acts 13, 13). But in the Epistle to the Colossians he again appears as the companion of Paul (Col. 4, 10), and is mentioned also in Tim. 4, 11, and in Philem. 24. Peter also, in his second epistle, speaks of Mark, calling him his son in the faith (1 Pet. 5, 13), and it is to the home of Mark's mother in Jerusalem, where a company of disciples was gathered in prayer for his deliverance, that Peter hastened upon being miracu-

is mentioned also in Tim. 4. 11, and in Phil. 24. Peter also, in his second epistle, speaks of Mark, calling him his son in the faith (1 Pet. 5. 13), and it is to the home of Mark's mother in Jerusalem, where a company of disciples was gathered in prayer for his deliverance, that Peter hastened upon being miraculously set free from prison (Acts 12. 12).

Mark's gospel is distinguished from those of Matthew and Luke by its brevity. On him the life of Jesus seems to have made the impression of a "swift march of important events toward a tragic end." Omitting all mention of the birth and childhood of Jesus, and touching but briefly on the events of resurrection morning, his life sketch of Jesus is devoted almost wholly to the period of his public ministry, "a brief and terse narrative of a three years' campaign."

That Mark wrote for Gentile rather than for Jewish readers is evident from the fact that he constantly explains Hebrew terms and customs. The fact that he refers to the destruction of Jerusalem as an event still in the future, though imminent, necessarily places the date of the composition of the gospel before A. D. 70. Tradition points to Rome as the place of its writing, and certain Latin words peculiar to this gospel give support to this tradition.

Verse 1. The beginning—This verse seems to be intended as a title or heading of the paragraph in regard to the work of John the Baptist, whose announcement of the coming of one mightier than himself was the beginning of the gospel, of good news about Jesus Christ.

Of Jesus Christ—Jesus is the personal name of our Lord. In Matt. 1. 21 its descriptive meaning is pointed out to be that of Saviour: "thou shalt call his name Jesus; for it is he that shall save his people from their sins." The word Christ is the official title of Jesus, and means literally, the anointed, or Messiah. The expression "the gospel of Jesus Christ" may mean either the glad tidings concerning Jesus Christ or those brought by him to the world.

2. In Isaiah the prophet—The King James Version in its rendering "in the prophets" follows a small minority of the older manuscripts. The quotation which follows is really taken from two prophets, the first part being from Matt. 2. 1, and the second from Isaiah 40. 3.

Before thy face—in the original passage from Malachi, Jehovah himself is speaking and says, "Behold I send my messenger, who shall prepare the way before me." He for whom the way is to be prepared is none other than God himself made flesh: "And the Word became flesh, and dwelt among us" John 1. 14. In Matt. 11. 10 Jesus himself points out that in the coming of John the Baptist the prophecy of Malachi was fulfilled: "This is he of whom it is written. Behold, I send my messenger before thy face."

3. Make ye ready the way of the Lord, make his paths straight—Public highways in the Orient are not ordinarily kept in good condition. When, however, a prince or other person of royal dignity desires to make a journey he aids announce the fact sufficiently in advance to give the inhabitants of the country through which the prince is to pass an opportunity to put the highway into condition for travel. In like manner, in a figurative sense, John the Baptist was to announce the coming of the Messiah, and for his coming people were to prepare themselves.

4. John came—Verses 2 and 3 have been parenthetical; omitting this parenthetical reference to the prophecies, and joining this fourth verse to the first, the significance of our comment on verse 1 becomes apparent. "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God," consisted, so far as Mark's narrative was concerned, in the coming of John the Baptist.

Baptized—John's use of the baptismal rite was unique, and is to be carefully distinguished from Christian baptism, with which it was not identical. It was a baptism unto repentance, and signifies the inward purification of the person baptized. "It took up into a symbolic rite the figurative washings of such passages as Isa. 1. 16; 4. 4; Jer. 4. 14; Zech. 13. 1; Psa. 51. 2. Outwardly it had its counterpart in the Levitical washings of

certain trees.

Latchet—The strip of leather that fastened a sandal or shoe. The English word comes from O. F. las, or lacet, "noose," from which comes also the noun "lace," any kind of cord holding together parts of a garment or shoe.

8. In the Holy Spirit—Or, "with the Holy Spirit."

9. Nazareth of Galilee—The phrase "of Galilee" is one of the many little explanatory phrases found in Mark's gospel which indicate that the circle of readers for which the gospel was intended was Gentile and outside of Palestine.

10. Straightway—A favorite word of the author, whose narrative might be appropriately called "the straightway gospel."

Rent asunder—In the Greek the present participle is used, indicating present action, being rent asunder.

COST OF THE GREAT WAR

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET PLACES IT AT \$1,156,000,000.

Repatriation of Troops in Far East and Reduction or Army Will

Cost \$82,500,000.

The Russian budget statement for 1906 shows that it will be necessary to raise \$240,500,000 by credit operations to balance the estimated receipts and expenditures. The latter include \$292,500,000 for the liquidation of the expenses of the Russo-Japanese war, the repatriation of the troops in the far east and the reduction of the army to a peace footing. For the first time the total cost of the war, \$1,150,000,000, is revealed. The credit operations to balance the budget include the recent authorization of \$200,000,000 in treasury bonds, \$75,000,000 of which have already been used to renew the Mendelssohn loan, and the credit, \$160,600,000, which former Finance Minister Kurokov is now negotiating in Paris. The primary object of the latter, the proceeds of which will be retained in Paris, is understood by the Associated Press to be the maintenance of the stability of the rouble.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The budget for 1906 estimates the ordinary revenue at \$1,013,929,387, and the ordinary expenditure at \$1,009,038,275. The extraordinary revenue is estimated at \$1,000,000, plus \$240,537,000, from impending credit operations, and the extraordinary expenditure at \$246,448,112. The total revenue and expenditure balance at \$1,255,486,387.

The extraordinary expenditure, in round numbers, includes: for the Russo-Japanese war, \$202,500,000; for the building of railroads, \$21,000,000; for the relief of sufferers from the bad harvest, \$10,000,000; in loans for the restoration of naphtha works, \$75,000,000.

In the budget statement it is announced that manifesto will be issued, giving the nation the right to participate in the examination of future budgets.

The budget statement does not dodge the prevailing conditions in Russia. It is pointed out specifically that the receipts from nearly all sources have been scaled down, and that, moreover, it is stated that if the disorders in the interior do not cease there may be some branches of revenue on which it will be impossible to count.

RECEIPT PRECARIOUS.

The budget also deals frankly with the heavy drain on the gold reserve of the State bank balances abroad, which have fallen \$152,500,000 in the three months preceding January. During the last ten days of the year the gold reserve was reduced by \$30,500,000, while the issue of paper currency was increased by \$40,000,000. The increase of paper issued, the statement says, was made by the bank in an effort to come to the rescue of the business interests which were almost paralyzed, and had been refused loans by private banks, owing to the panicky conditions and to the reduction of the foreign credits of houses with connections abroad.

less, regarded her political views with intense aversion, and undoubtedly sympathized in the innermost depths of his mind with the opposition directed against her political influence over German affairs. King Edward, who was most affectionate brother, fiercely represented the cruel and unchivalrous hostility which his sister experienced in Germany, and extended his anger against Germany and Germans to the present Emperor, perhaps unjustly.

The personal antipathy thus created and intensified during earlier years by many trivial causes of a personal nature, suddenly assumed formidable dimensions immediately after the death of Queen Victoria and King Edward's accession.

Between the late Queen and the German Emperor, who was, of course, her grandson, a particularly warm affection existed, and the Kaiser hastened to England as soon as it became evident that Victoria's end was approaching. That the Queen and the heir to the throne had many disagreements is well known, and it is declared at court that during her last hours Queen Victoria showed so much more regard for the Kaiser than she did for her eldest son that the nose of the Prince of Wales was put out of joint badly. This episode would have left its mark in any event, but Wilhelm II. promptly made matters worse by offering the new king friendly advice in the way in which he could best rule over his world-wide empire. The Kaiser, who is fifteen years younger than King Edward, considered that the dozen years of experience as a monarch which he had gained when Queen Victoria died gave him a right to instruct and advise his uncle how the British Empire should be ruled. King Edward keenly resented his imperial nephew's patronage, and administered a snub to the Kaiser which left its sting for many years. That incident took place at the beginning of 1901, and the two monarchs did not meet again until King Edward visited Kiel in the summer of 1904.

CRITICAL KAISER.

Soon after King Edward's accession to the throne it came to his knowledge that the German Emperor had given utterance to all sorts of personal criticisms regarding his royal uncle's mode of life. The Kaiser, who is frequently all the other English visitors of distinction. King Edward, who had previously heard of the Kaiser's criticism of his friendship for Sir Thomas Lipton, naturally resented the slight on the famous yachtsman, so that the owner of the successive Shamrock has played quite an important part in the dispute between the two monarchs.

TALE-BEARERS BUSY.

One of the most potent causes in intensifying and prolonging the personal hostility between King Edward and Emperor Wilhelm has been the intercommunication of the unfriendly and malicious utterances which the one has made about the other. As often as the German Emperor has made a critical remark about his uncle Edward it has been made known to the latter with remarkable precision and rapidity. If the Kaiser uttered the remarks on Monday, King Edward generally had knowledge of the incident on Wednesday or Thursday. On the other hand, as often as King Edward responded to his nephew's criticisms by counter criticisms his utterances were likewise made known in Berlin within a day or two.

A number of persons were there assembled; two or three women of different ages, were seated at a table, working; a young man appeared to be writing; while several persons lounged on comfortable seats around the room. Near the piano was a group which chiefly attracted the attention of the young man. At the instrument was gravely seated a young girl of no more than twelve years; immediately behind her stood an old man, remarkable for the strong, good sense that shone in his honest face. He it was who played the violin. Seated near him was a man of about fifty, dressed in plain black, and wearing a huge pair of steel rimmed spectacles, who, with hand and foot, kept time to the music with apparent gusto.

Between them stood the singer. She

were, Judge Hiram Henderson, of course."

"Ah! Judge Henderson. But tell me, he does not live alone? There is a lady who sings—his wife?—his sister? Who is she?"

"Ah, that is his niece, Mrs. Stanley—Agnes, who?"

"Ah, thank you, thank you, my good woman. You have children? Buy them presents with this," and dropping a piece of money into her lap he walked rapidly away.

Returning home the road seemed less gloomy and far shorter than when he came. As he stode on, humming the air he had heard, the moon arose, the country looked more beautiful, and, in short, when he perceived at the end of the elm-arched avenue his own house, bathed in the white light, he found the spectacle rather enjoyable than otherwise. And when he had at last ascended himself in his own room, he found great consolation in the reflection that there existed not very far away from him a young woman who possessed a charming face, a melodious voice, and a sweet name.

(To be Continued.)

MEN'S HATS IN CHURCH.

Their Care a Troublesome Question Awaiting Solution.

It is a matter of historical record that our forefathers in the seventeenth century wore their headgear at divine service and also at dinner, but it has remained for an English newspaper to testify that in its opinion gentlemen sometimes refrain from going to church because of their hats, says the London *Hatters' Gazette*.

A daily paper has recently suggested that the very irregular attendance of upper class males at church may be due to the respect with which they regard their headgear and the inadequate accommodation provided in sacred edifices for the safe bestowal of the cherished "topper."

The quote a Piccadilly hatter as saying, "I receive more hats to block on Monday morning than on any other day of the week, and judging from the observations I hear, I should say that the owners benefit very little by going to church. If they place their hats under the seats they are kicked by the occupants of the pews behind, ladies being almost as careless as mischievous boys in this respect. Then, if they deposit the hats on the seats, some one—probably the owner himself—is sure to sit upon them. Why can't every West End church have a cloak room where gentlemen can leave their hats? This suggestion has often been made. A small sum could be charged and devoted, let us say, to the clothing of the heathen in West Africa."

A West End vicar who was asked if this difficulty explained why men did not go to church gave an unsympathetic answer. "I cannot conceive," he said, "even in these artificial and finnicking days, of a man who would avoid going to church out of consideration for his hat. At regular intervals male members of my congregation complain to me about this matter, and I invariably tell them to wear caps."

A verger at a neighboring church who offered as a remedy the suggestion that men should wear opera hats, told the amusing story of an experiment. "One gentleman always used to put his hat outside the door of his pew," he said; "others followed, until the whole aisle showed a row of silk hats. This was all right till one night an old gentleman who was short-sighted and infirm came late. He helped himself forward by resting his hand on each pew. In this way he kicked every hat into the aisle and 'dribbled' his way, so to speak, up to his seat."

The four-dial clock with Westminster chimes erected in the tower of the elementary school of the Nicholson Institute, Stornoway, to the order of the Rev. R. Nicholson, Kyles of Bute, and Mr. Kenneth Nicholson, Mississippi, U.S.A., the surviving brothers of the founder of the institute, were formally handed over to the School Board on the 7th inst.

HEALTH

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDHOOD.

The question of the relationship between human tuberculosis and the form encountered in cattle has not yet been decided, in spite of the zeal with which men of science all over the world are endeavoring to settle the matter. It appears, however, that Doctor Koch, the eminent discoverer of tubercle-bacillus which is the cause of the disease, spoke somewhat prematurely when, a year or two ago, he announced that there is no danger to the human race to be apprehended from infection through the medium of the meat or milk obtained from tuberculosis cattle. At least, this is the view of most American and English physicians, and a British appointed to study the facts has recently published a report to the same effect.

On the other hand, the observation has been made that tuberculosis is also prevalent in countries in which the cattle are healthy, or in which they are not kept to supply milk or meat for food, as in Iceland, Alaska and Japan.

Leaving these theoretical discussions out of the question, the facts remain that the two chief ways in which tuberculosis is acquired are by inhaling or by swallowing the germs, and that it is young children who are particularly susceptible to infection. Indeed, a noted German observer goes so far as to assert that every adult who manifests signs of the disease must have contracted it in infancy, the germs having remained dormant for years, until some accidental cause started them into activity.

Heredity is not supposed to play a great part in the transmission of tuberculosis as was formerly believed. The theory now is that the children of consumptives are somewhat more likely than others to develop the disease, simply because they are so much exposed to infection from the germs continually thrown off by their sick parent.

It is therefore evident that the greatest possible precautions must be taken to safeguard infants and children from any possible contact with tubercle-bacilli either in their food or in their surroundings. The sale of milk or meat from diseased animals should be made impossible, and it is of the utmost importance to avoid artificial feeding for babies whenever possible.

Plenty of sunshine and fresh air, scrupulous cleanliness in all particulars, a firm stand against the kissing of children by any person except those of the immediate family, and vigilant watch over the milk and meat supplies are essential precautions in keeping the coming generation free from "the great white plague." — Youth's Companion.

HEALTH HINTS.

Apples should be eaten to stimulate the brain.

In cases of poison warm water with salt in large quantities forms a quick emetic.

A headache can often be relieved by rubbing the temples with a slice of lemon.

In extreme prostration, a small quantity of extract of meat in a glass of sherry or claret is a good restorative.

A simple remedy for insomnia is to dip a serviette or handkerchief in cold water, wring it out, and lay it across the eyes. Eating lettuce produces sleep.

A cup of cold water, with a teaspoonful of salt, taken upon rising in the morning, will act as an excellent tonic and is far less trying on the system than any drug.

Calcium, so important for children in the formation of bone, may be obtained by the eating of eggs, rice, rhubarb, whole wheat, and the drinking of milk.

An irritating cough is often caused by the uvula (the fleshy, conical body suspended from the palate over the back of the tongue) being enlarged. When this is the case, consult the doctor, as medicines and gargles only temporarily check the annoyance.

LEGAL POOR OF LONDON SWEEPED INTO THE OCEAN

ALMOST EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE IN HER POORHOUSES.

While Many of Them Are Old, Thousands Are Young and Vigorous.

From a London Times article on the legal poor of London the following extracts are taken:

In dealing with the question of the legal poor of London this Christmas we have to record the dismal fact that the numbers in receipt of pauper relief in nearly every month of the past year have been greater than in any of the previous forty years comprised in the official statistics, with the exception of the period from 1867 to 1871, and that the ratio of paupers per 1,000 of the population in most months has been higher than in any year since 1874. The highest point reached was in February, when the ratepayers were maintaining as many as 129,529 persons, of whom 77,365 were in the workhouses and 52,164 on the out-relief lists. Of every 1,000 of the population 27 were paupers. The figures have fluctuated during the year, but all through they have remained very high, and until December was reached they showed considerable increases upon the large totals of 1904. Not only has there been

A REMARKABLE INCREASE

in the outdoor relief, but the rise in the numbers entering the workhouses, which has been a great feature of modern pauperism, has continued, and the details given below reveal the fact that in no year in the history of the poor law has the population of the workhouses been greater. The solution of the problem of how this growing and costly mass of permanent indoor pauperism is to be dealt with is becoming a very difficult one in many unions where the institutions are already accommodating more than their certified number; while the lavish distribution of out-relief is a question which requires immediate attention.

It is gratifying, however, to be able to state that this month the official returns record a decrease of pauperism compared with the corresponding period of 1904.

The reduction began in the week ended December 2, and it has continued up to the 16th inst., the date of the last weekly return. There were then 127,072 persons in receipt of relief—77,622 in the workhouses, and 49,450 outside. This is a welcome reduction of 551 on the total for the corresponding week of last year.

Although the large majority of the inmates of the London Workhouses are old-age paupers—the latest official return, that for 1903, puts them at 48,000 over sixty years of age—there is a considerable sprinkling of the able-bodied. It is an unfortunate fact that these are on the increase. As many as 9,932 received relief last year, which was 984 more than the total for the previous year, and it is, indeed, the

HIGHEST NUMBER ON RECORD: while the ratio per 1,000 of the population (2.1) is not exceeded in any previous year, although it was equalled in the years 1894-96. The outdoor relief lists contained 8,164 able-bodied, which was higher by 1,689 than the total for 1903-04, and greater than any previous number, the ratio per 1,000 inhabitants being 1.8, a rise of .4 on the preceding year.

It is a deplorable fact that the poor law establishments of London contain nearly 20,000 children. Of these, 7,805 are being educated and trained in district or separate schools, 3,871 in cottage and other homes, 2,968 are in workhouses and infirmaries, 1,748 are in institutions belonging to the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, 2,976 are in training and industrial homes, 180 are in institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, epileptics, etc., and 125 in hospitals and convalescent homes for the sick.

During last year the guardians of London had 37,747 children on the outdoor relief lists, and this Christmas there are 17,227 children under the age of

THE MARSHALL GROUP OF PACIFIC ISLANDS DESTROYED.

Work of a Hurricane, the News of Which Has Just Reached the Civilized World.

One of the worst hurricanes that have ever overwhelmed any of the Pacific islands struck the Marshall group on June 30th last. It was the same storm that did considerable damage to the eastern islands of the Caroline group farther west; but there the storm had partly spent its force, while some of the Marshall Islands were subjected to its utmost violence.

Some of the little islands were fairly blown or washed into the sea; all the sand covering the coral rock foundations being swept away both above and below the water surface; so that to-day sailing vessels may pass over spots where inhabited islands stood a few months ago. News from the Marshall group comes only about twice a year and the particulars of this calamity have only just been received.

These atolls are some 50 in number. They came under the German flag in 1885. They are long, narrow islands, rising above foundations of coral reef arranged in the form of circles or atolls, as they are called, the area within the atolls being occupied by lagoons with shallow depth of water. Some of the atolls are from 30 to 60 miles in diameter. Here and there the coral reef on which they stand sinks under the water surface so far as to permit the passage of small vessels into the lagoons. Every atoll has several of these passages.

THE LITTLE ISLANDS

are rarely over 350 feet wide and do not rise more than from seven to fifteen feet above the surface of the sea. The sides of the big ocean liners would tower high above them. They are sparsely populated with Kanakas, who are dying out; for they are succumbing rapidly to diseases which the whites have introduced.

The smaller, uninhabited islands, grow only a little scrub on the masses of sand which have been piled up above the reef in the course of centuries and form the only soil. It is astonishing to see the cocoa palm flourishing in this pure sand. The trees bear from 80 to 100 cocoanuts a year and are the sole wealth of the islands.

Within the memory of the natives the Marshall Islands had never been visited by such a hurricane before. High winds and the great waves that accompanied them had sometimes done damage, but nothing comparable with that of the storm of June 30th last.

The storm first struck the islands of the eastern part of the group and here the greatest damage was done. The little Knox Island was entirely washed away. Where it stood are now seen only two or three small sandbanks surrounded by a few stumps of trees.

The mass of water rising as high as the crowns of the cocoa palms simply swept everything away. These waves driven by the wind were as resistless as the Johnstown flood.

Of the 60 natives living on the island 56 were borne off on the waves, crushed on the reef or drowned in the flood.

ONLY TWO BOYS ESCAPED.

with their lives. In the wild whirl of the waters they managed to get hold of the trunk of a breadfruit tree, to which they clung for 24 hours, until they were finally washed out on the shore of the Milli Atoll. They could not have survived such an ordeal if they had been cast away in colder latitude.

The hurricane struck the Milli Atoll at 8 a.m., bringing with it three great waves following one another at intervals of about three minutes. The third and highest wave towered above the crowns of the palm trees, around which the nuts grow, and literally swept everything before it. The three waves rose to a height of from 35 to 50 feet above the usual water level.

YOUNG FOLKS

ON BEING TEN.

I'm very nearly grown, you see; Next birthday I'll be ten, And I suppose that life will be, Oh, very different then, Though being nine's very nice, And you do pleasant things, I think at ten there will be twice As many happenings

I know a girl who's ten and I Have often heard her say She does not have to ask, but goes Just where she likes to play. And when you're ten I think that you May sometimes sit up late. At nine, no matter what you do, You go to bed at eight!

I think you give your toys away, You feel so nearly grown; You're very quiet at your play, You go down town alone. There's lots of things you do, I s'pose That I don't even know. Oh, dear, when anybody grows It is so very slow.

But wouldn't it be very strange, When I was truly ten, If I should think I'd like to change To nine years old again? Of course it always seems to me To be ten would be fine! But do you think I'll ever be Just homesick to be nine?

PEENY-WEE'S FLYING TRIP.

"At last the day has come," said Ma Robin to Pa Robin. "We've seen these children through the worst of it. They all came out of their shells in fine shape; you and I have pulled about forty dozen other one lower down. Then they got them full and happy; and the darlings have grown like weeds."

"Weeds can't compare," said Pa Robin. "I can fairly see their feathers sprouting. If we let 'em wait another day, some of 'em will spill out of that nest."

"Oh, dear. They mustn't do that. There's a villainous cat just waiting for a chance to grab them. I've had all I could do to deceive her into thinking our nest was in another tree."

"Well, they've got to learn to fly right away; that's plain. We must begin to-day."

"All right. You help, Pa, and we'll get them out on the limb. Come children."

"Me first," said Bob. "I was out of the shell half a day ahead of the others." "Me next," said Pillo-Wip. "I can eat more worms than either of you."

Peeny-Wee didn't say anything. She waited until the others had scrambled out and then she just climbed onto the edge of the nest and sat there as if she loved home too well to leave it, or as if—well, I hate to say it—as if she hadn't the moral or the physical courage of her brothers.

Her parents called to her, but she only said: "Go on with the lesson. I'll watch a while."

So Pa and Ma Robin began and there was a great fluttering and flapping of wings. Bob and Pillo-Wip went at it in true business style, and before long they could fly from one branch to another one low down. Then they got so they could rise to a higher perch, and all the time Peeny-Wee sat on the edge of the nest.

"Why don't you try, Peeny-Wee? Your brothers will beat you all hollow, and some day you'll fall off and the cat will get you."

"I'm getting the theory into my head first before I practice," said Peeny-Wee. "It's easy. You just spread your wings and flop them, and then off you go. That's all there is to it. Bob and Pillo-Wip make awful mistakes."

"But try, Peeny-Wee," urged Ma Robin.

"But try, Peeny-Wee," urged Pa Robin.

the formation of bone, may be obtained by the eating of eggs, rice, rhubarb, whole wheat, and the drinking of milk.

An irritating cough is often caused by the uvula (the fleshy, conical body suspended from the palate over the back of the tongue) being enlarged. When this is the case, consult the doctor, as medicines and gargles only temporarily check the annoyance.

After bad food, the next greater cause of disease is lack of exercise. Specific cases require specific treatment always, but it is safe to say that a walk of three miles each day in all weathers is the least amount upon which health can be maintained.

Sugar makes heat, and also gives muscular energy. In times of great exertion, the rapidity with which it is assimilated gives sugar a great advantage over starchy foods. Sugar should be used sparingly by one who has a torpid liver, and not at all by one affected with diabetes.

REGULAR EXERCISE.

Diet and exercise will reduce your weight if you persist! Do you exercise until you perspire profusely? And do you abstain from all sweets, cereals, starch vegetables, butter, cheese, milk, and chocolate, also pork, veal, salmon and hearty soups? In general, avoid fatty, starchy, and sweet foods. Don't be discouraged. You will succeed unless there is some serious reason for your stoutness.

DANGERS OF MEAT.

Once a day is quite enough for the average woman who has reached the age of forty to eat meat. Most women eat far too much as they get on in years and as a result lose their complexions and their figure.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

To two parts of the best olive oil add one of spirits of wine or of good rum; put them into a bottle and shake well together. With this anoint the head well morning and evening. For the first fortnight it should be carefully rubbed with a piece of flannel into the parts of the head most affected; after that time care must be taken not to injure the young hair by a too violent application of the restorative.

REFRESHING REST.

Five minutes' rest, lying down in a darkened room with closed eyes and thinking of nothing, will brighten up a woman who has been hard at it during the morning hours without a break. The muscles of the face relax, and the hard, set look which adds so many years to a woman's appearance will gradually fade away.

TROUBLESOME FEET.

If the feet are inclined to perspire unduly, bathe them occasionally with alcohol. This restful, besides. Choose easy, but not slouchy shoes for the house. The heels should be low, and you should force yourself to tread these firmly.

DEEP BREATHING.

No woman can have bright eyes, a beautiful skin, or an elastic step, if she does not supply her lungs with oxygen. She can do this by deep breathing. The indolent woman regains her lost energy when she learns how to breathe correctly. The sallow girl, with the dark circles around the eyes, discovers that with correct breathing the congested veins will yield to the stimulated circulation, the dark rings disappear, and the lustre reappear in the eyes.

When a man has nothing to do he always attends to it personally.

We should never fully realize how great some people are if they didn't tell us.

"Nice hotel you've got here," said the affable strange. "I'm glad you like it, sir," said the landlord. "Do a good business?" "Oh, splendid!" "Make a large profit?" "Immense profit!" "I'm glad to hear it," said the stranger, pleasantly. A little later the landlord asked another of his guests, a commercial traveller, if he knew who the gentleman was. "Oh," replied the traveller, "he's the new income-tax assessor."

Belonging to the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, 2,976 are in training and industrial homes, 180 in institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, epileptics, etc., and 125 in hospitals and convalescent homes for the sick. During last year the guardians of London had 37,747 children on the outdoor relief lists, and this Christmas there are 17,227 children under the age of 16 receiving help, as against 18,000 in December, 1904.

ESCAPED JUST IN TIME

UNPLEASANT ADVENTURE OF LADY AND FIVE SAILORS.

Intended Victims of Cannibal Feast

Escaped When All Was

Ready.

Although the wreck of the American four-masted ship Susquehanna was reported, it is only now that details of what befell Mrs. Elwell, a passenger, and five of the crew, have reached London.

The Susquehanna was on its way from New Caledonia to Delaware. The voyage began pleasantly, but when near the Solomon Islands a severe storm arose. This continued for three days, when the Susquehanna was driven on a reef, within sight of one of the Solomon group, and the crew and passengers took to the boats.

The boat in which Mrs. Elwell was placed was manned by five sailors. It reached land. There a score of savages, armed and menacing in their manner, met the castaways, who were unarmed, except for one musket. Mrs. Elwell, however, greeted the natives with smiles and friendly gestures, and the attitude of the savages softened so that the party were conducted to one of the native huts and provided with food and water for two days.

Early on the third morning, however, there was a great outcry. The chief, who had been lying ill in the next hut to that in which Mrs. Elwell was accommodated, died. After an excited pow-wow, the savages laid this misfortune to the near presence of the visitors.

FIRE LIT FOR THE FEAST.

They carried them off to a more distant hut, where they were placed under strong guard. Fires were lighted and preparations were made for a great orgy. Of its character Mrs. Elwell and the sailors could have no possible doubt, for on the way from the beach they had passed many bleached human skulls lying on the ground, while the natives all wore necklaces and bracelets of human bones.

The prisoners accordingly decided to make an effort to escape. The high spirit of Mrs. Elwell encouraged the sailors to desperate exertions, and as the attacking party came up by night towards the hut the castaways crawled, one by one, through a hole which had been dug on the other side, and made for the boat on the beach.

They reached the boat and pushed off, only half a dozen yards in front of the leader of the cannibal pursuers. For 12 hours, without food or water, they rowed about in the hope of being seen by a friendly trader.

Then they were picked up by the captain of the steamer Aola, and taken to San Christobal, where the captain and the remaining members of the crew of the Susquehanna were found.

The father of a young man who had been lately married had occasion to send a faithful but somewhat blunt old servant to his son's house, some miles distant, on business. On his return, anxious to hear the old man's opinion of the lady, he said: "Well, you saw the bride, Thomas?" "Yes, master, I saw the bride." "She's a wealthy lady, Thomas." "Yes, master, very wealthy, I suppose." "Well, and what's your opinion, Thomas?" "I think she's a right bonny lady to talk to, as well as being rich and clever; but, master," said the old man, confidentially, "if beauty's a sin she won't have that to answer for."

The hurricane struck the Mill Atoll at 8 a.m., bringing with it three great waves following one another at intervals of about three minutes. The third and highest wave towered above the crowns of the palm trees, around which the nuts grew, and literally swept everything before it. The three waves rose to a height of from 35 to 50 feet above the usual water level.

The whole southern coast of the atoll, consisting of inhabited islands, thickly strewn with palm growths, was swept clean of everything rising above the sand. Only two little spots were left above the waters, their immunity being due to the protection afforded by Knox Island, a little to the south. Seven lives were lost on the Mill Atoll.

Fifty miles further north the Arno Atoll was greatly damaged and on the southeast side three-fourths of the land was washed away. Only eight lives were lost, however, this being due to the fact that the east side of the atoll is so narrow that most of the natives as the wind rose to hurricane force had time to reach the shallow lagoon within, where they remained immersed up to their necks until the storm subsided. The big waves spent their force upon the land and the natives in the lagoon.

ESCAPED THEIR VIOLENCE.

Several big waves swept over part of Jaluit Atoll, destroying the houses of the entire European population. The missionaries hurried with their pupils into the great warehouse of the Jaluit Trading Company; which, fortunately, was not moved from its firm foundation and all taking refuge there escaped unharmed.

Jaluit is the centre of the island trade. A number of sailing vessels at anchor in front of the reef were dashed on the rocks and wrecked. The steamer of the Jaluit company, moored with two big anchors, put on all steam to keep its head to the wind and thus escaped destruction.

The eastern islands of the Jaluit Atoll were almost wholly swept away down to the reef so that small vessels are now passing over the places where they stood. Seventy-three natives of this atoll lost their lives.

The western islands of the Marshall group were also damaged; but the loss was trifling as compared with that of the eastern atolls.

The atolls of this group were scattered over a large area so that some of them are hundreds of miles from their nearest neighbors. The result is that communications between them are infrequent.

An illustration of this is the fact that fears are expressed in the latest news from the Marshall Islands that Lelang Island, which scarcely rises above the water level and is inhabited only by one European and twenty natives, may have been destroyed by the storm. News as to their fate could not be obtained until the close of the year, as a ship from Jaluit visits the island only once in six months to carry provisions to the inhabitants and bring off the copra they have prepared.

SOUP FOR THE FIRING LINE.

Special Cart Is Being Introduced by Lord Kitchener.

The "Kitchener soup cart" is likely to become an important feature of the Indian Army. Its object is the provision of hot beef tea for soldiers on the march and in the firing line, and it is now being tested by order of Lord Kitchener in the command of Gen. R. A. P. Clements at Sirhind.

The cart has been adapted from a Russian pattern which was used in Manchuria. For men who lie exposed in trenches it will prove a great blessing, providing a welcome change to the cold tin rations which frequently form their staple food.

On the march the soup boiler will simmer away, ready for the first long halt, and on resting for the day, a pint of beef tea will be ready at once, thus allowing the cooks ample time to prepare a full evening meal.

Lord Kitchener is experimenting with many forms of equipment and gear used by the belligerents in the Far Eastern campaign, including the Japanese ammunition carrier, the Austrian telephone, and the German system of wireless telegraphy.

"I'm getting the theory into my head first before I practice," said Peeny-Wee. "It's easy. You just spread your wings and flop them, and then off you go. That's all there is to it. Bob and Pillo-Win make awful mistakes."

"But try, Peeny-Wee," urged Ma Robin.

"But try, Peeny-Wee," urged Pa Robin.

"All right. Here goes. Look out of my way."

Peeny-Wee suddenly spread her wings and away she went, like any real bird. But she hadn't planned where she would light; so she kept going—going—down—down—and before she knew it she found herself on a rosebush by the porch and a little girl cried out:

"Oh, see the dear little baby bird," and down the steps she ran to look at it.

Peeny-Wee did not mind, but Ma Robin did decidedly.

Danger! Fly!" Ma Robin fluttered and circled madly about in dreadful fear.

Peeny-Wee didn't see anything wrong with the rosebush, but she knew she must fly away if her mother said so. So she spread her wings and flew—straight to the shoulder of a little girl.

And then, oh, how Ma Robin shrieked. It was awful to hear her.

"There's something wrong with this, too; but I don't know where to go next," said Peeny-Wee.

She flew again. This time she lit on the grass.

"The cat! the cat!" screamed Ma and Pa both at once. "Oh, you heedless Peeny-Wee!"

But the cat was off in the meadow, and before she came back Peeny-Wee had managed to scramble up again into the apple tree, where the nest was.

"Now, you sit there, and don't stir again all day—not a feather!" said Pa Robin sternly.

"I didn't want to go in the first place," said Peeny-Wee. "You made me. You're all making a good deal of fuss. Oh, I wish I had a good worm!"

"Any way," she reflected as she sat watching the others: "I showed 'em I could fly all right."

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Fear is a poor kind of foresight. Every word of profanity is a prayer. Love lasts long after pity is worn out. Little duties are a school for larger ones.

A little modesty often hides a lot of vanity.

He rejects all rewards who refuses moral responsibility.

The logic of love convinces more than the love of logic.

A golden heart is not gained by setting the heart on gold.

Many a man is breaking his back under a bag of shadows.

Getting on to the ropes of trickery ends in getting into them.

No man plays more for a thing than he who seeks it for nothing.

There is a remedy for ignorance but none for knowing too much.

The Judge may not ask what you have done by why you did it.

Morals to many mean only a chance to meddle in other people's affairs.

The man who carries a family bible under his arm may carry none in his heart.

People who try to get billed to riches on the short line find themselves routed through to ruin.

Happy is the man who has a friend who loves him enough to be willing to seem to be his enemy.

It is a good thing to remember that your celestial standing does not depend on your terrestrial tailor.

Money has a mighty persuasive tongue but a sadly deficient hand when it comes to delivering the goods.

CHINA LIKES BAD EGGS.

In China eggs are considered a delicacy only when they are decidedly "ancient." They reach perfection when they have become almost completely green as the result of several years burial in chalk or sawdust. The price for such eggs rivals that given in this country for the choicest wines.

A man may owe something to himself, but the chances are he owes more to other people.

CANADA'S WHEAT BELT

WHERE IT IS, WHAT IT IS, AND HOW IT LOOKS.

Will Canada Feed the World?—The Peace River County—The New Granary.

I am writing at Edmonton, 400 miles north of the United States boundary, writes Frank G. Carpenter. I am on the frontier of the great wheat belt which the Canadians are opening up, and which promises to revolutionize the bread markets of the world. I have been travelling for three weeks through the grain lands, and am now, in a straight line, about as far northwest of Winnipeg as from New York to Chicago. Along that line there is wheat all the way. Lower Manitoba produced more than 40,000,000 bushels last year, and something like 100,000,000 bushels were harvested in Canada.

The size of Canada's new bread basket is hard to define. The area I have described has been thoroughly prospected. Wheat is actually raised in all parts of it, and I hear stories of great wheat lands beyond. Three hundred miles due north of Edmonton, on the Peace river, they are raising big crops, and flour mills are now grinding away at Fort Vermilion. They receive good prices on account of the high freight rates which prevail throughout the wilds of the Northwest, and the farmers are getting \$1.50 a bushel for their grain. Railroad engineers who have been surveying the extensions of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railroads, which are to be built from here across the Rockies, tell me that there is good land all the way from Edmonton to the foothills, a distance of several hundred miles, and that settlers have already begun to penetrate that region.

According to the best Canadian authorities, the wheat belt so far defined comprises a strip extending from east to west across the boundary of Western Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana.

MEASURING 800 OR 900 MILES, and extending northward a distance equal to that between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The men who have lived here longest advance the most rosy views. They believe the new area has several hundred million acres, estimating it as equal to about eight states as big as Ohio, or six or seven of the size of Pennsylvania or New York. This does not include the vast region north of where I am writing.

This mighty farm is being opened up by the railroads. Between 2,000 and 3,000 miles of new tracks were constructed last year, and three great systems are now pushing their way through it. The old line of the Canadian Pacific goes across it not far above the international boundary, and that company is constructing new branches to the northward. It will build one line almost direct from Winnipeg to Edmonton. The Canadian Northern, which is but little known in the United States, has just completed a trunk line to Edmonton, and it has in addition a road reaching north to Prince Albert, which lies hundreds of miles east of here, on the Saskatchewan river. The Grand Trunk Pacific is building between Winnipeg and Edmonton, going through a rich wheat country some distance north of the two other lines, so that the whole land is humming with railroad possibilities.

My first trip across the wheat belt was on the Canadian Pacific. The country is all prairie and plain. In some places the lands are flat, in others rolling. Some of them are like Illinois and some like North Dakota. In Manitoba and the greater part of Saskatchewan you ride for miles through wheat fields with patches of rairie between. A little farther west you strike a region somewhat like Montana. It is, in fact, the extension of the Montana semi-arid country

cars in front of the train, filled with emigrants from Europe, and there are tourist sleepers containing farmers from the United States. Our route is through a new region. The track was laid two years ago, but all along it there are now plowed fields interspersed with unbroken prairie. The time is the autumn. The wheat has been harvested, and great straw stacks stand here and there over the plain. Much of the grain is still in the shock. It will be hauled direct to the threshers, the wheat going almost straight from the field to the markets.

Everywhere men are plowing. Notice the soil. It shines like black velvet under the sun. What mighty plows! Each is drawn by six horses, and long lines of them follow one another through the fields. Here and there, at long distances,

STEAM PLOWS MAY BE SEEN.

The threshing is still going on. We can see the smoke rising from the machines scattered over the landscape. The chaff flies out like smoke from the end of the stack. Every railroad station has long teams of wheat wagons. The beds of the wagons are filled to the top and the grain is unloaded at the station elevators. In some places the wagons drive up on platforms and unload direct into the cars.

The towns are new. And such towns! They look ragged, and most of the buildings seem to be knocked up with hatchet and saw. The average settlement consists of one street of irregular one and two-story buildings facing the railroad. A wheat elevator stands near the track and often the elevator and railroad station are the only buildings. The sound of the hammer and saw is everywhere heard. Nothing is old. You can smell the paint on the houses and the aroma of the pine-board walks which run along the street.

Now we are again off in the country. Notice the straw stacks which run in long rows through that 100-acre field. Each has about ten furrows plowed around it within 100 feet of its edges and another ring of furrows outside, the strip between being burned over. The black circle is to ward off the fire god. There are frequent prairie fires which run through the stubble, and were it not for this fire-proof carpet the wheat stacks would burn. Those stacks are yet unthreshed. Each of them is a little gold mine which has only to be passed through the threshing machine swelter to be turned into bullion. Each contains hundreds of bushels of wheat, and the smallest of the stacks is worth \$200.

Speaking of fire, as nightfall approaches, the red flames are to be seen on each side of the railroad. They come from the stacks of the newly threshed straw, which are burnt on almost all these Canadian farms. In New York or Chicago such straw would bring 85 or more per ton. Our farmers would save it for stock feed or fertilizer. Here it goes to waste, and the marks of its destruction are left in those great patches of black which we see everywhere as we ride through the country.

HOW RICH THE SOIL IS!

It is as fat as the valley of the Nile. In Manitoba, where the land has been used over and over for wheat, the crops are almost twice those of the United States. Our average falls lower and lower. It is now only about thirteen bushels to the acre, while the average in Canada is twenty bushels or more. Much of this new land produces 30 and 40 bushels, and here about Edmonton the farmers discuss 50 bushels as a possible winter wheat yield. A good average on the new lands well farmed would probably be 25 bushels per acre, or almost twice what we are getting in the United States.

While at Winnipeg I had a chat with Charles N. Bell, who is considered one of the best authorities on wheat raising in the Canadian Northwest. He is the secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and has held the position for years. He came to Manitoba when it was a wilderness and has travelled all over this region again and again. Said he:

"According to the threshers' returns our wheat crop of last year averaged

GAY TEXAS CATTLEMEN FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND IN

EARL OF AYLESFORD'S RANCH PARTY NEAR BIG SPRINGS.

Cattle Raising Was a Secondary Consideration to This Young Nobleman.

"The experience of the members of the English aristocracy in the cattle business in the United States have left a fund of amusing anecdotes in the Southwest," said R. L. Carlin, who was an employee of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company in western Texas in the early 80s, to a Guthrie correspondent of the Kansas City Star.

"I have a keen remembrance of the Earl of Aylesford, who bought a ranch near Big Springs, Tex., about 1884 or 1885. I was living at Big Springs and saw the Earl and his companions almost daily. His family name was Finch, and with him were his two brothers, Clem and Dan Finch, a rollicking blade known as Lord Harry Gordon and an Episcopal clergyman known as Bishop Bernard.

"Locally, the Earl was called 'Judge,' which he did not resent. He was reported to have an income of £55,000 a year, and his expenditure indicated that his means were large. He bought a frame hotel at Big Springs, which he used exclusively for himself and party when they were not at his ranch. He once was owner of

BIG SPRINGS SALOON

for one night. He paid \$6,000 for the establishment and presented it next morning to the man from whom he bought it. I never saw any members of his party pay for anything. They played pool and billiards frequently in a local resort, smoking the best cigars and taking their drinks regularly. At the close of their games the tickets were cashed by the Earl.

"The Earl and his friends were great sportsmen. In the field they often used .20 calibre guns for birds, shooting pincers imported from England. The Earl had hunted in all the big game countries of the world, and his collection of furs, skins and heads was of great value. His ranch house was filled with them. In cedar chests he kept photographs and mementos of his life abroad. His ranch house was burned by accident one night, and was destroyed with all its contents.

"I was invited once to join his party in a winter hunting trip, and during the expedition saw a surprising illustration of the bath loving Englishman. The weather was cold and I had arisen early, chilled to the marrow, and was shivering near the cook's fire, when Gordon crawled from his sleeping bag to dress. About fifty feet distant was a pool of water covered with a thin coating of ice. 'Bless me soul,' shouted Gordon, 'what a jolly chawnce for a bath,' and he plunged into the water, breaking the ice as he went and followed by the Earl and his brothers. The sight was excruciating to a warmth loving American, but the bodies of the Englishmen glowed pink and red.

IN THE FROSTY AIR.

"Despite his youth—he was about thirty-eight—the Earl was looked upon as an elderly man by his companions. He had gone the pace, and soon paid the penalty. When his physician called one morning the Earl, who had been in bed several days, asked that his pulse be taken. 'Well, Judge, I should say, that you have about fifteen minutes to live,' said the physician, after making his examination. 'If that be your opinion,' replied the Earl, without a tremor, 'give me good, big farewell drink of American whiskey.' He emptied his glass, and with a long sigh turned on his side and was gone.

"The cablegram business at the little telegraph office of Big Springs for the next few days astonished the operators. The rate was \$1.10 a word, and the

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HIR HO BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

At Hawick a farm servant was observed to fall on the pavement, and the police, thinking he was drunk, gave him the frog's march to the police station. There it was found that the man was dead.

The County of Sutherland Association is issuing a magazine to bring the working inhabitants of the county more into touch with modern methods of life. The Duchess of Sutherland and Mr. Carnegie are contributors.

Arrangements are being made in different parts of Scotland and in England and in Wales for getting up a testimonial to Mr. Roderick MacLeod, the well-known vocalist, in consideration of his great services to Gaelic by his rendering of Gaelic songs.

Dundee Water Committee is prepared to give an augmentation supply of water to St. Andrews for 6d. per 1,000 gallons thereafter, the annual minimum payment to be £250, on condition that they lay a pipe along the Tay Bridge and between Wormit and St. Andrews, which will cost about £13,000.

Craigie Works, Dundee, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. William Gibson, Jr., Dundee, were exposed for sale publicly. The establishment consists of a jute mill and factory, with ponds and warehouses, and was purchased at the upset price of £20,000 by Mr. J. K. Caldair, manufacturer, Dundee.

A proposal is on foot for union between the North and East United Free churches in Kelso, the opportunity for such union having occurred through the resignation of the charge of the North church by the Rev. John Watson, M.A., who recently accepted a call to return to mission work at Amoy, China.

The engineering department of the Edinburgh University has just moved into new buildings, which have been equipped in the most modern manner. The cost has been defrayed by the University Court from the Carnegie grant. Part of the new laboratories consists of the old High school buildings at High School Yards.

The final meeting of the Hugh Miller Centenary Committee, formed three years ago, was held a few days ago. The institute erected in Cromarty as the result of the centenary movement was handed over to permanent trustees along with the endowments. Including Mr. Carnegie's gift the sum of £1,800 was raised by the committee.

Lieut.-General Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B., D.S.O., unveiled the memorial to the officers and the men of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who fell in the South African war, which has been placed in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh. A guard of honor of 50 men, with the regimental colors and the band of the regiment from Dublin took part in the ceremony.

The death took place on the 16th inst. of one of Glasgow's oldest medical practitioners, Dr. James Gray, who passed away at the age of 86. Dr. Gray, who was a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, was born and brought up in the city of Perth, his father being manager of the Perth water-works. About ten years ago he practically retired from active business.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Faith is foresight. Charity for revenue is dead loss. A merry health kills more microbes than any medicine.

Putting pleasure first is a sure way of postponing it.

There can be no reverence where there is no respect.

He who locks his tongue in locks a good deal of trouble out.

greater part of Saskatchewan you ride for miles through wheat fields with patches of prairie between. A little farther west you strike a region somewhat like Montana. It is, in fact, the extension of the Montana semi-arid country, and a part of what was once known as the great American desert. In the far West, this is devoted to grazing, but they have begun to raise winter wheat even on the dry lands, and their possibilities are not yet defined. A little further westward, just before you reach the foothills of the Rockies, some

BIG IRRIGATION PROJECTS

are under way, and winter wheat is being raised at points both north and south.

Leaving the United States boundary and travelling northward, the land grows better. This is especially so at the west, where there are trees and patches of thicket scattered over the plains. The spring wheat region begins with the Red river valley in Manitoba and runs northwesterly in a great tongue or triangle, spreading as it goes.

I find much difference in the quality of the land. Some pieces are excellent, others are of a medium grade, and ~~not~~ a few decidedly poor. The country is covered with a network of streams. The mighty Saskatchewan, which compares in size with the Mississippi flows through the wheat belt from west to east emptying into Lake Winnipeg, and from there going on through other streams into Hudson's Bay.

I am now writing on the banks of the Saskatchewan. It is navigable for small boats for about 1,000 miles, and during the summer it is used largely by settlers. They come here to Edmonton on the railroad and float their effects down to the homesteads which they have picked out upon the banks. They use flatboats and rafts just as the pioneers did along the Ohio in our early days. I have before me maps which show what homesteads have been taken. The lands are pretty well absorbed on both sides of the river for a distance of 1,000 miles. Many little towns have sprung up. The same is true everywhere along the new railroads, there being something like 40 new towns on the Canadian Northern alone. Indeed, the whole wheat belt is peppered with homesteads, although not five per cent. of the good land has been occupied, and the greater part of it is yet unbroken.

These Canadians are enthusiasts. They look at things through eyes like those of Colonel Sellers, and they are expecting eventually to supply not only Canada and Great Britain, but also the

United States and other countries with wheat. They say that the United States is growing so that it will consume all the grain it can raise, and that our wheat area is already defined. They think also that our wheat crop will grow less from year to year, while theirs must be multiplied by ten or twenty before it reaches its maximum. The world's wheat crop now averages something like

3,000,000,000 BUSHELS.

Indeed, it is often much less. Last year Canada raised 100,000,000 bushels on 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 acres. Among the lowest estimates of the wheat lands are those which put them at 10,000,000 acres. The land here produces almost one-third more than in the United States. It will average at least twenty bushels per acre, and this would mean a crop of 2,000,000,000 bushels if the wheat belt should all be cultivated. This is more than two-thirds of all the wheat now raised by man. Our crop of last year was only 684,000,000 bushels, and it was the second largest we have ever raised. I believe the acreage was something like 50,000,000. The average Canadian, however, will tell you that their possible wheat area is far more than 100,000,000 acres, and that Canada can let one-third of its wheat lands lie idle and still control the markets of the world.

But come with me and take a look at the mighty granary. We shall go on the Canadian Northern one of the new railroads. Our companions are young men, many of whom are land seekers and settlers. Some have money with them and others have their household effects on the way. There are colonist

years. He came to Manitoba when it was a wilderness and has travelled all over this region again and again. Said he:

"According to the threshers' returns our wheat crop of last year averaged about 24 bushels per acre, this average coming from more than 4,000,000 acres. Some of the crops were far more and some much less. We have all kinds of farmers, and many European immigrants do not get the best out of the soil."

"Is there much difference in the wheat land?" I asked.

"Yes, although they are generally good throughout. The settlers have taken up patches here and there over a large extent of territory, and nearly every farm is yielding from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. The wheat territory has thus been pretty well prospected and we know that most of the country is good."

"What is your possible wheat acreage, Mr. Bell?" I asked.

"It is greater than that of the United States. We have here something like 32,000 square miles of wheat lands in sight. Divide this by half, setting the balance aside for bad land and mixed farming propositions, and there is left 16,000 square miles. In round numbers it is 100,000,000 acres, and the probability is that we can raise 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. This gives us a crop of

2,500,000,000 BUSHELS,

which is considerably more than three times as much as the United States has ever produced. I do not say that Canada will reach that crop soon, but her wheat yield will steadily increase, and it will not be long before it will equal that of the United States."

"When was wheat first raised in the Northwest, Mr. Bell?" I asked.

"We were producing grain near Winnipeg long before your Western states had any existence," was the reply. "As far back as 1812 Lord Selkirk brought a colony to Manitoba, and that colony raised wheat. The settlers came in by Hudson's Bay, and worked their way down here. They were then so far from the markets that there was no demand outside their own wants, and it was only when the United States had developed its West that we began to farm in earnest. Even then we had to wait for the railroads, which were first built along in the '80's. To-day the lower part of Manitoba is one of the world's great granaries. It produced 4,000,000 bushels in 1886, 14,000,000 bushels ten years later, and in 1901 the crop was 50,000,000. A large part of last year's product came from this same region, but much of it was from the new fields which are being opened up farther west."

"What do you know of the wheat lands north of where the settlements now are?"

"They are undoubtedly extensive. Take the Peace river country, which lies north of Edmonton, extending to the Rocky Mountains. That river is big enough for steamboats. My son travelled eleven days upon it last winter, and found wheat growing at the very headwaters. The crops there are raised by the Indian missionaries and by the Indians themselves. My boy saw one Indian farm which yielded 3,000 bushels last year. That northern wheat is better than any other wheat known. The farther north you go the better the quality of grain, vegetables or fruit. East of the Peace river is a region of which we know comparatively nothing. Thousands of miles of it have never been trodden by white men, and no one can tell what it will or will not produce. Indeed, Canada is as yet an unprospected agricultural region. We know that we have a large part of the earth and the fulness thereof; but just how much remains to be seen."

TIME-LOCK TOBACCO BOXES.

To cure the craving for tobacco a time-lock for tobacco-boxes has been invented. The lock is set for a certain time, and refuses to open until the right moment. The cure is effected by gradually extending the intervals of abstinence.

and with a long sigh turned on his side and was gone.

The cablegram business at the little telegraph office of Big Springs for the next few days astonished the operators. The rate was \$1.10 a word, and the cable was used as if the senders were writing letters. One of the first messages of condolence from England came from the Prince of Wales, now King Edward. The body of the Earl was taken home by all his retinue, and none of them ever returned. Incidentally, the physician found that the Earl's liver weighed fourteen pounds.

REASON FOR LOW BIRTH RATE.

Desire for Great Comfort, Not Poverty, the Principal Cause.

Dr. Arthur Newsholme, Medical Officer of Health of Brighton, England, and Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson, Assistant Medical Officer to the Education Committee of the London County Council, are taking the greatest interest in the subject of the declining birth rate. They have prepared a joint paper in which two main thesis are advanced that the inhabitants of the United Kingdom and other civilized countries are markedly less fertile than was the cause but a few years ago, and that this state of affairs is due to other than natural causes.

"France," said the joint authors, "has anticipated the rest of the world, and has thus come near the consummation of its social felicitous. But it is only a question of decades, in the absence of a great change in the moral standpoint of the majority of the people, before other countries follow in the same direction, possibly even at the same pace. The outlook is gloomy, and we cannot look with confidence to the help which is likely to come either from preaching or medical teaching."

For the purpose of comparison the birth rate of Sweden is taken as the standard of all of the European countries. In that comparison the only country showing a stationary birth rate is Austria. Taking the countries as a whole, however, the joint authors conclude that there cannot be any direct relationship either in 1881 or in 1902-3 between the degree of national prosperity and the birth rate. Norway and Ireland, both relatively poor countries, have a high birth rate, but Bavaria and France which are relatively more prosperous, have one a high and the other a low birth rate. The authors conclude that it is by no means certain that children would be better reared because less numerous. With the decreasing birth rate in England and Wales there had been no reduction of infant mortality.

The whole field of collected facts seemed to lead to the conclusion that the decline of the birth rate was not due to increased poverty, but was associated with a general raising of the standard of comfort, and it was an expression of the determination of the people to secure this great comfort.

A PLEASANT AWAKENING.

The most curious story of modern fortune is that which relates to the late Colonel Harry McClamont, says the St James's Gazette. He was as poor as need be, though none the less happy for that. He went to the reading of his uncle's will hoping that perhaps the departed gentleman might have remembered him to the extent, say, of an old watch. True enough the lawyer read out the words. "To my nephew, Harry McClamont I leave my watch and chain." The legatee was satisfied, and leaning back, he drowsed, lulled by the monotonous tones of the lawyer as he read through the long instrument. At the close he rose to go. "I congratulate you," said the solicitor. "I don't know why you should," said the other. "You are residuary legatee," remarked the lawyer. "You will have £4,000 annually for the first five years from this date, and afterwards you will inherit some seven millions sterling." We have all awakened hearing the same sort of story. But ours have been dreams; this was real.

Putting pleasure first is a sure way of postponing it.

There can be no respect.

He who locks his tongue in locks a good deal of trouble out.

The religion you can keep to yourself is not worth giving away.

A good many are trying to wash out the slums with teardrops.

Some winter is always sent to those who have a great work to do.

When a man boasts of his humility you can depend on his hypocrisy.

Sins that make you lose your head have the same effect on your heart.

Some men expect to unload their own sins by confessing those of others.

If criticism began where charity is said to it would seldom go any farther.

Heaven regards the heart that comes to the altar more than the gift it leaves there.

It will not do us much good in heaven to think of the things we had thought of doing here.

A DESERT RAILWAY.

Undoubtedly the distinction of being the most dreary railway journey in the world must be accorded to that portion of the Southern Pacific Railway which runs through Arizona and the lower part of Southern California. For a distance of nearly a thousand miles the country on either side of the track is practically a desert—flat, dreary, and totally uninteresting. Here and there patches of thorny "mesquite" brush alternate with vast stretches of grey and red sand and expanses of snow-white alkali. Other vegetation there is none. That portion of the line extending between Yuma and Carlton, a distance of 180 miles, runs through a wilderness of shifting sand, devoid of either animal or vegetable life, and absolutely uninhabitable. For ten months in the year the temperature seldom falls below 100 degrees, and often rises to 130 in the shade. The greater portion of the desert is between 500 and 800 feet below the level of the sea, and is, as might be expected, entirely destitute of fresh water.

THE FIRST IRON SHIP.

An iron boat was built in 1777, on the river Fosse, in . It was fifteen feet long, and made of sheet-iron. In 1815 Thomas Jevons launched a small iron boat on the Mersey. It was built by Joshua Horton, near Birmingham, and fitted up at Liverpool, and was the first iron boat that floated on salt water. The first iron steam vessel was built by the Horsley Company for the River Seine, and called Aaron Manby, after its projector. He took out a patent in France for iron steamships in 1820, and formed a society for the construction of such vessels. She was put together in London, and took a cargo of linseed and iron castings to Havre and Paris. If, however, a Dutch tradition is to be credited, the first iron vessel that ever floated was the famous Flying Dutchman herself. She was launched in 1657, and her fate was supposed to be a judgment on the impety of those who violated the order of Nature by making iron float.

HOW TO AVOID "CHAPS."

Everybody knows that, generally speaking, the effect of cold is to contract, and that of heat to expand. This general law of Nature finds no exception in our bodies, and when any portion of the body gets cold the blood-vessels which traverse it contract, with the result that the flow of blood is diminished. Subsequent exposure to heat causes the blood-vessels to resume their former size, and if anything, to slightly exceed it, owing to the reaction on the effects of the previous cold. The result of these different operations is very naturally to crack the surface of the skin, and form the unpleasant little wounds which we call "chaps." This annoyance may be prevented by exercising care not to expose the hands to the extremes of cold and heat. If the hands do get thoroughly chilled, care should be taken to see that they are warmed again as gradually as possible. Anything like putting them to hot fire and then inducing a sudden change in their condition, cannot fail to induce "chaps."

ND INSURANCE IN BELGIUM | HAPPY THOUGH LIVING | JAP ARRAIGNS ENGLAND

HER HOW THE GOVERNMENT CARES FOR THE POOR.

and People Protected Against a Penniless Old Age — Thriftiness Encouraged.

Few people in this country are aware that the paternal Government of Belgium does a general life insurance business, issuing both straight life policies as well as term, or endowment, policies. It goes further and contracts to pay annuities to such of its citizens as desire them. This life insurance and annuity business is grafted upon the governmental postal savings bank system.

Under this singular financial system, the poorest individual in the little kingdom can secure a moderate life insurance policy or annuity by the payment of trifling annual premiums, or derive interest on his small deposits in the postal savings bank.

The system, paternal to an extreme was adopted to encourage national thrift, and has fully vindicated its purpose. There are few or no beggars in Belgium. It works smoothly and apparently is without a flaw. No corruption has developed in connection with the system, complex and peculiar as it is. It has been in practice upward of half a century. The balance sheet of the Belgian National Bank on December 31, 1903 the last report within reach, showed deposits to the credit of the three institutions of \$45,992,768, approximately, \$7 per head of the total population of Belgium. The aggregate is much greater now.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

The most important branch, of course, is the postal savings system, well worth a study. Every possible facility to make deposits is afforded the public. They are made in the post-offices and bank agencies at sums as low as 20 cents. More than \$965 cannot be deposited in any period of two weeks without special authorization. The interest rate is fixed periodically by the Government. At the close of the year the interest is added to the principal and begins to draw interest itself.

Each depositor receives a bank book free of charge. Special adhesive deposit stamps are used, which are receipts for money paid in and pasted in this bank book. In it also are entered calculations of interest and all other transactions between the postal savings bank and the depositor. These books are called in for the annual calculation of interest. To prevent individual extravagance depositors are prohibited from hypothecating these bank books without a special permit. After receiving his book the new depositor can have entries made at any post-office in the kingdom. Deposits may also be made by postage stamps up to \$1.93 per month. To encourage deposits by children, and the very poor postmen in the rural districts carry with them the facilities for the purpose.

To get a book the depositor signs an agreement that he understands the rules, and that he will accept no receipt for deposits except the adhesive stamp, etc. Withdrawals of funds may be made at any post-office on application within fifteen days after the last deposit. For withdrawing sums between \$96.50 and \$193, one month's notice must be given; for \$193 to \$579, two months and for sums above \$579, six months.

The management is a general council of twenty-four members and a president, a board of six directors, and a general manager. All are appointed by the king for six years.

DR. WILLIAM OSLER'S COUNSELS AND IDEALS.

Extract From Newly Published Collection of Sayings of the Oxford Professor.

"How to be Happy Though Living," or "Rules in the Game of Life," are the titles under which the London Daily Mail gives some of the sayings and advice of Dr. William Osler recently collated by an admirer, and just published in book form as "Counsels and Ideals."

But the Mail falls into the common error of calling the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford an "American physician" in their brief review of his career, which they have yet to learn began at Toronto and continued at McGill for some twelve years before the doctor accepted the post at the Johns Hopkins, Baltimore.

SECRET OF LIFE.

This is the view of "Counsels and ideals":—

The "secret of life," as Dr. Osler has "seen the game played" and "tried to play it" himself, is offered with much confidence. So certain is his faith in his prescription that he declares it "will make the stupid man bright, the bright man brilliant, and the brilliant student steady." "It is directly responsible for all advances in medicine during the past twenty-five centuries. It is the measure of success in everyday life."

"The master word is Work." And the methods and maxims by which this secret—"work"—is to be practised includes the following:

"Throw away in the first place all ambition beyond that of doing the day's work well."

"Take no thought for the morrow. Live neither in the past nor in the future, but let each day's work absorb your entire energies."

AVOID WORRY.

"Make the lesson of each case tell on your education. The value of experience is not in seeing much, but in seeing wisely."

"The secret of successful working lies in the systematic arrangement of what you have to do, and in the methodical performance of it."

"Much study is not only believed to be weariness of the flesh, but also an active cause of ill-health of mind in all grades and phases. I deny that work, legitimate work, has anything to do with this. It is that foul fiend Worry who is responsible for the majority of cases. . . . There are a few cases of genuine overwork, but they are not common." "By nature man is the incarnation of idleness, which quality alone amid the ruined remnants of Edenic characters remains in all its primitive intensity."

"Do not get too deeply absorbed to the exclusion of all outside interests. No matter what it is, have an outside hobby."

"How can you take the greatest possible advantage with the least possible strain? By cultivating system. . . . Faithfully followed day by day system may become at last engrained in the most shiftless nature."

Under the heading of "Cupid and Marriage," the compiler gathers some of Dr. Osler's views on the need of students and young doctors to guard against falling in love:—

"The mistress of your studies should be the heavenly Aphrodite. Give her your whole heart, and she will be your protectress and friend. If she finds you trifling and coqueting with her rival, the younger earthly Aphrodite, he will whistle you off."

"In plainer language, put your affections in cold storage for a few years, and you will then take them out ripened, perhaps a little mellow, but certainly less subject to those frequent changes which perplex so many young men. Only a grand passion can allay

COUNT HIROSAWA SAYS HER PERIOD OF DECLINE HAS BEGUN.

Religion and Patriotism, This Gentleman Declares, Are on the Wane.

"The anglo-Japanese alliance is a mark of England's decadence. The suggestion that Japanese troops might be required for the defence of the English Indian frontier, is a suggestion that could only come from a nation which knows that its period of decline has begun."

This startling sentence is taken from an article that has caused a profound sensation in England. It is written, not as might be expected, by an irreconcilable foe of England, but by a pronounced friend of England, a Japanese, Count K. Hirosawa.

He was educated in England, took his law degree at Cambridge with distinction and loves England as his second home.

Count Hirosawa is a Samurai. His father was Minister of the Interior, and he was the private secretary of Field Marshal Yamamoto, prime minister and general. His views have made Englishmen sit up and think over the conditions of their country as no article appearing in a London publication for years has done.

"I notice," said the Count, after an absence of eleven years, "a distinct and lamentable deterioration in the character, habits and actions of the English people. In the first place there is a failure to appreciate the situation,

THE DANGEROUS SITUATION.

Other countries are not blind, and Japan is certainly alive to the changes for the worse in the administration and character of the English.

"I notice a distinct decay in religion. Religion and patriotism seem to be on the wane in England. I do not speak of mere hall patriotism, but of self-surrender, such as we know it in Japan and as the Germans know it. I think that this new worship of material things is partly due to American influence on English character. You have become more excitable and materialistic, and the intermarriage between some of your peers and the daughters of rich Americans has helped to dethrone the old English spirit of simple faith in noble ideals.

"The Americanization of the English is dangerous. Americans may try all sorts of experiments without harm. There is plenty of room to expand. You in England have no room to expand, and the conditions do not exist here which would enable you to try experiments of a socialistic and visionary description.

"I cannot speak much about the navy, but I gather that there are survivals from early days which will impede its powers on the day of action. But on the army I can speak plainly. Your Boer war, and the failure to organize an efficient military force adequate to your needs have made a painful impression in Japan.

"In your parliament there are far too many men with axes to grind, who are bent on personal advantage. I allude to neither party in particular, but generally there is an indifference to the country which saddens me. What will be the result in ten, twenty or twenty-five years I do not know. It depends on Germany. The Kaiser is the only man in Europe who has appreciated the real danger to the nations of the west of

THE JAPANESE RENAISSANCE.

"It is quite possible that in ten years time Japan will be in a position to build a Chinese fleet and that by the time the anniversary of Waterloo has arrived we may be on the road to construct a hundred battleships for ourselves and China. You are ceasing to



\$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

Sunlight Soap

is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way.

Sunlight Soap contains no injurious chemicals.

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Your money refunded by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

Seeing Lawgivers Through the Atmosphere of Caricature.

"If you wish to be a hero-worshipper never make a pilgrimage to see your hero," says some one. According to a correspondent of the London Chronicle, the way to maintain one's respect for the dignity of Parliament is to keep away from the houses during the session. The experience of this representative of the press was not one that tended to increase his awe for the visible workings of the government. Entering the gallery, he contemplated for the first time the legislators whose busi-

and for sums above \$579, six months.

The management is a general council of twenty-four members and a president, a board of six directors, and a general manager. All are appointed by the kind for six years. The general manager is subject to dismissal, and may not be a member of either House of Parliament. The system is constantly growing in favor.

HOW ANNUITIES ARE PAID.

But the Belgian life annuity and life insurance adjuncts are something unique. Yet they are apparently successfully conducted to the entire satisfaction of King Leopold's subjects. There are no data, however, showing the extent of their operations. By the required payments in to the Government annuity fund persons can secure for themselves or the benefit of others life annuities that cannot be seized for debt, and moreover, secure the payment of the capital paid in for the annuity to the beneficiaries' heirs after death. Payments for annuities can be made at all post-offices, national bank agencies, and branches of the savings bank. The largest annuity paid by the Government on such deposits is \$231.60 per annum; the smallest one franc (19.3 cents). Annuities do not begin until the age of fifty, and are payable annually. Annuities to begin immediately on the payment of the necessary capital may be arranged for. It can be arranged so that the whole capital goes to the fund after death, which gives the annuitant a larger annuity. A person depositing \$193 at the age of twenty-five would receive annually after fifty \$88.30; if contracted to begin at fifty-five, \$56.90; at sixty, \$89.10; at sixty-five, \$149.80.

ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE.

In connection with this annuity fund is an insurance fund. Both straight life and the endowment policy may be contracted for. Endowments can be made payable at the end of ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years, or for a period ending at fifty-five, sixty, or sixty-five years of age. The contractor must be twenty-one, and the beneficiary at least twenty-one, and not over fifty-five. The largest sum to be paid any one person on a policy is \$1,000. An annual premium of \$19.30 from a person thirty-five years old leaves his heirs as follows: If contracted to pay until fifty-five, \$556.32; sixty, \$639.57; sixty-five, \$683.63. A person of thirty-five, paying annually \$19.20 for an endowment, receives at certain ages these sums: At fifty-five, \$418.26; at sixty, \$518.55; at sixty-five, \$605.86.

This is apparently simple, cheap and reliable insurance. There is doubtless a small profit accruing to the Government for doing the business, but it must be infinitesimal. It is palpably arranged in the interest of the policyholders, and not of the officials.

ALL OVER THE EARTH.

No animal is met with over so wide an area of the earth's surface as man. The creature which most nearly approaches him in this respect is the dog, which, in one form or another, is to be found everywhere except in the West Indies, Madagascar, and the Oceanic Islands. Even to these places dogs have been introduced by men who came from countries where they abounded. In making the above statement, the word "dog" is taken to be equivalent to the more scientific term of Canidae, which genus includes not merely the domestic dogs of various races, but wolves, foxes, jackals, and wild dogs, which all belong to the same great family. There is, indeed, no doubt that our canine pets descend from the same common ancestors as the wild creatures just mentioned. Rats and mice are found almost everywhere on the earth's surface except in the central portions of the African and Australian continents, and in the cold regions of the extreme North and South. Bats, too, are very widely distributed.

you will see you on.

"In plainer language, put your affections in cold storage for a few years, and you will then take them out ripened, perhaps a little mellow, but certainly less subject to those frequent changes which perplex so many young men. Only a grand passion, an all-absorbing devotion to the elder goddess, can save the man with a congenital tendency to philandering."

ILLS OF OVER-EATING.

Other striking warnings are of this kind:—

"More people are killed by over-eating and drinking than by the sword."

"Adults eat far too much; the physicians are beginning to recognize that early degeneration, particularly of the arteries of the kidneys, leading to Bright's disease, which were formerly attributed to alcohol, are due in large part to too much food."

"One of the first essentials in securing a good-natured equanimity is not to expect too much of the people among whom you dwell."

DOCTOR'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

French Scientist Died From Effect of X-Ray Experiment.

Dr. M. Radiguet died in Paris recently from the effects of experiments on himself with Rontgen rays in the interests of medical science.

For the past two years he devoted himself mainly to the study of the effects of the X-rays as curative agents, and he had repeatedly subjected himself to their influence.

Latterly he began to suffer intense pain in his limbs, and two of his fingers were amputated. This operation yielded no relief, and the doctor died after enduring months of agony.

His last utterance was an expression of fervent thankfulness that had been permitted to establish reliable evidence as to the effect of the Rontgen rays on the human organism. It is stated at the clinical department of the university that discoveries of an important character will be revealed from his papers and treatises.

ADDING TO EGYPT'S WEALTH.

The Egyptian has decided to begin the construction of the new barrage at Esneh, in Upper Egypt, and has given the contract to the firm of Messrs. John Aird & Company. The time allowed for the completion of the barrage is four years. The building of this barrage is an important irrigation undertaking, and will render large tracts of land capable of perennial irrigation, thus adding materially to the wealth of Egypt.

"It is quite possible that in ten years time Japan will be in a position to build a Chinese fleet and that by the time the anniversary of Waterloo has arrived we may be on the road to construct a hundred battleships for ourselves and China. You are ceasing to be a maritime people, and as England is forsaking her maritime habits, Germany is increasing and straining every nerve to build up over-sea trade and a strong navy. Your public school spirit and university spirit is very good, but the time has gone by when wars can be won by pluck and spirit alone. Collision with a first-class scientific power will probably be disastrous to England—far more so than your newspapers and politicians believe."

The Count concludes by expressing the opinion that the complete revision of the educational system, and the adoption of universal military training, with the introduction of democratic methods into the system of government whereby efficiency should be the sole test of employment by the state, were the only means in which England could be saved from collapse.

MINISTER OF MEDICINE.

British Medical Journal Says He Should be in Cabinet.

The British Medical Journal contains the following expression of dissatisfaction with the new Government:—

"Although the whole fabric of modern civilization rests upon the application of science to life, it contains no representative subject which so nearly touches the welfare of the people as public health. It contains no representative of medicine.

"This will be a very great disappointment to many who entertained some lingering hope that new men would mean new methods; the medical profession must thus begin over again its task of endeavoring to convince politicians of the necessity for legislation in respect of matters to which they have hitherto given little attention."

EAST LONDON PREACHER.

Rev. "Tom" Collins, well known in the East End of London as the costermonger's parson, is enormously popular with the people among whom he labors. Nothing pleases him better than to chat with a lot of working men on sporting matters, regarding which he is an expert writer. Sometimes on Sunday afternoons he addresses his hearers in his shirt sleeves, while the men sit and smoke comfortably. Indeed, Mr. Collins on occasions joins them in enjoying the weed.

away from the houses during the session. The experience of this representative of the press was not one that tended to increase his awe for the visible workings of the government. Entering the gallery, he contemplated for the first time the legislators whose business it is to make the laws and adjust the taxes.

Down below a man is droning something about a door somewhere in the building that opens that way when it should open this way. He is very precise and very dull. He flounders and fumbles, and treats many foolish little questions at great length. At last, impressed by a feeling that the scene was quite familiar somehow—I asked my neighbor: "Who is Balfour?"

"There it flashes before me I have seen it all in caricature. The caricature is the actual reality. My eyes follow his discreet finger, and find a pair of soles staring at me from the table on which the mace lies. Mr. Balfour does stick his feet on the table, and the Speaker does not ask him to behave. The picture might have jumped from the pages of a comic paper, and thereafter it was impossible to avoid seeing my lawgivers through the atmosphere of caricature.

The real interest of the members seems concentrated on keeping curious and schoolboy traditions. In the stripe that marks the English are not in the House, and men in armor, tip-toeing the line and so on. One point seems to be to keep the silk hat on your head unless you are going to sleep or to address the speaker. The incoming members bow to the Speaker as they pass to their seats. Few Englishmen bow gracefully; none of these few has got into Parliament. Were I a Speaker, I would rise and throw the mace at a member who cut such a ridiculous figure as the British legislator bowing to the chair.

And all this time the question of the swing door goes on. It is a long and dismal proceeding when one reflects on the really important questions which might occur to six hundred odd gentlemen gathered for the purpose of doing something.

At last there is a division, and I watch the members going out and coming in again. And I wonder why a member should not be able to record his vote automatically; why he should spend his life in tramping through lobbies to give an opinion with his feet rather than with his head; why he should waste his time in making and listening to speeches which are either inaudible or uninteresting.

Now it is over. Three hundred and forty-seven gentlemen have spent a half-hour and between them have covered many miles to settle a question that I should leave with confidence to a kitchen maid.

LOST EYESIGHT Through Coffee Drinking.

Some people question the statements that coffee hurts the delicate nerves of the body. Personal experience with thousands prove the general statement true and physicians have records of great numbers of cases that add to the testimony.

The following is from the Rockford, Ill., Register-Gazette:

Dr. William Langhorst of Aurora has been treating one of the queerest cases of lost eyesight ever in history. The patient is O. A. Leach, of Beach County, and in the last four months he has deteriorated with all of the specialists about the country and has at last returned home with the fact impressed in his mind that his case is incurable.

A portion of the optic nerve has been ruined, rendering his sight so limited

that he is unable to see anything before him, but he can see plainly anything at the side of him. There have been but few cases of this kind before and they have been caused by whiskey or tobacco.

Leach has never used either, but has been a great coffee drinker and the specialists have decided that the case has been caused by this. Leach stated himself that for several years he had drunk three cups of coffee for breakfast, two at noon and one at night. According to the records of the specialists of this country this is the first case ever caused by the use of coffee.

The nerve is ruined beyond aid and his case is incurable. The fact that makes the case a queer one is that the sight forward has been lost and the side sight has been retained. According to the doctor's statement the young man will have to give up coffee or the rest of his sight will follow and the entire nerve be ruined.—Register-Gazette

Let it be remembered that the eyes may be attacked in one case and the stomach in the other, while in others it may be the kidneys, heart, bowels or general nervous prostration. The remedy is obvious and should be adopted before too late.

Quit coffee, if you show incipient disease.

It is easy if one can have well-boiled Postum Food Coffee to serve for the hot morning beverage. The withdrawal of the old kind of coffee that is doing the harm and the supply of the elements in the Postum which Nature uses to rebuild the broken down nerve cells, insures a quick return to the old joy of strength and health, and it's well worth while to be able again to "do things" and feel well. There's a reason for

POSTUM

one of the outstanding figures, outside of Mr. Chamberlain, who will grace the front Opposition benches. The emphatic verdict of the people is explained in many ways but the real cause, it may be believed, was that the country was weary of the vacillating tactics of the late Government in regard to its tariff policy, and desired to administer an emphatic rebuke. The overwhelming victory for free trade was due in part to that, and part to the apathy and demoralization in the forces led by Mr. Balfour. The Conservatives are to-day in much the same predicament as were the Liberals at the last elections. The crushing reverse proved the salvation of the Liberals, who in the year of opposition united their forces in some sort of effective cohesion to meet the electorate. Mr. Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain will, when the House meets, find himself at the head of a disunited and beaten company of followers facing a Government most strongly entrenched. It is a trial in leadership that even Mr. Chamberlain may shy at.

GOVERNMENT "EVIL COURSE."

The dismissal of some government officials, became some others wanted



THE above picture of the man and fish is the trademark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

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50c. and \$1.00. All druggists.

brings the total up to 3,000 francs and 50 centimes."

TITLES IN ITALY.

There is an old Venetian adage which says, "Conte che non conta non conta niente" ("A count who doesn't count [money] doesn't count for anything"). And this cynical proposition represents fairly well the sentiment of the modern Italian. In that country the general feeling toward the titled aristocracy is of utter indifference. The lesser sort of titles are regarded as almost valueless even by their possessors. "I have known," says a writer in the London Mail, "a case of a noble lord who followed the interesting occupation of a street scavenger. In a cafe in a certain Italian town I was habitually served by a waiter with the title of conte and a name famous in Venetian history. And I am personally acquainted with a lord of ancient lineage whose title descended from a father engaged in the vocation of railway porter. In general the aristocracy of Italy are really poor."

SPORT IN MOROCCO.

"There are few pastimes known to the people of Morocco that are not connected with religion," writes a traveler. "Children play football of a kind, and leaping and practice wrestling and fencing. They also pursue rabbits with curved sticks and throw these with extraordinary skill. Some few experts claim to be able to kill partridges with the same simple weapon. The great game of the adult Moor is the labelled harpoon, or powder play. This exercise is taken on horseback, and to see a body of Moorish horsemen come down at the charge with guns high above their heads to a given spot, where they fire their weapons and then pull their horses up on to their haunches, is a sight that will never be forgotten even by those who have seen cavalry maneuvers in Europe. Moors are very proud of their horsemanship and with reason."

NATURE TEACHES INVENTORS.

"We get our hints from nature," the inventor said. "Take, for instance, the hollow pillar, which is stronger than the solid one. The wheat straw showed us the superior strength of the hollow pillar. Solid, the wheat straw would be unable to support its head of grain. Where did man get his idea for carriage springs? From the hoofs of the horse, which, like the springs derived from them, are made from parallel plates. Scissors we get from the jaws of the tortoise, which are natural scissors; claws from the squirrel, who carries them in his mouth; adzes from the boar potamus, whose ivories are adzes of the best design; the plane from the boar's jaws; the trip hammer from the woodpecker."

HARDENING STEEL.

In hardening bright steel should not be exposed naked to a fire or flame. It may with advantage be placed in a covered box containing bone dust or animal charcoal in some other form, or another plan is to smear soap all over the article to be hardened. Water or oil is the medium generally selected for plunging the article in to cool it. Petroleum is recommended if extra hardness is desired. Either mercury or salt water will give great hardness, but the steel is rendered brittle. Oil is the best medium for hardening steel if toughness is required.

CALLED HIS BLUFF.

"I see," he said, "that coal has gone up again."

"Has it?" she replied.
"And they're raising rents," he continued.

"Well," she exclaimed, flaring up, "if you wish to."

ken on say so. I always hate to have people beat about the bush in a case of this kind."

ANOTHER REFORMER.

Stella—So you are really going to marry old Millyuns. I had no idea you were mercenary. Maude—I'm not. I am going to marry him to reform him. Stella—Reform him! I didn't know he had any bad habits. Maude—Yes, he has one. His friends say he is miserly.

ENCOURAGING.

He (just accepted)—You say you were never engaged before? She—Yes. He—How is that? I thought all women always had three or four engagements. She (guilelessly)—Well, I presume I shall too. You see, this is the first chance I have had.

YOU MUCH FOR HIM.

Breezy—Why did you resign from the Don't Worry club? Easy—I discovered that the way the rest of them got out of worrying was by telling all their troubles to me.

ALL SETTLED.

Mistress—Going to leave, are you? Tired of working for a living? What are you going to do then? Maid—Nothing, ma'am. The fortune teller tells me I'm going to marry money.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for every and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me this 6th day of December A. D. 1883.

A. W. GLEASON,

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"A Great Tonic"

"PSYCHINE" is a wonderful tonic. It contains medicinal elements not found in any of the patent medicines. "PSYCHINE" is a regular practicing physician's formula. A tonic for weak people, for men of business worries, for the tired mother, the pale, languid girl. Young girls just budding into womanhood; elderly people who feel that weakness due to old age find it a remedy they cannot do without. It restores vitality, creates rich, new blood, removes all impurities, strengthens the nerves. If you need a trial ask druggist for "PSYCHINE."

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ALL DRUGGISTS—ONE DOLLAR—FREE TRIAL

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Business School founded 1877. Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters. \$37.00 pays board, room, and tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all books laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate. Special redaction to ministers, or to twice or more entering at same time from same place. An expert in book-keeping, who is also a shorthand interpreter, and a specialist in shorthand interpretation, also assist at the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial Catalogue with specimen of penmanship FREE.

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WANT A LOCAL SALESMAN FOR NAPANEE.

To sell High Class Nursery stock in Fruits and Ornamentals. Largest List of NEW SPECIALTIES ever offered.

START NOW AT THE BEST SELLING SEASON. Big inducements, Liberal Pay, Handsome Free Outfit. Territory Reserved.

WRITE FOR TERMS and Catalogue and send 25c for our ALUMINUM POCKET MICROSCOPE (magnifies 4 times) and 50c for our H AND SAW just the thing for trimming trees (cuts iron as well as wood).

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries,
(over 500 acres) TORONTO, ONTARIO

DOCTORS IN EMPIRE AND OVERSEAS.

The East India company for their attempts to make headway in India were finally indebted in various stages of their progress to humble practitioners in medicine. It was in consequence of a cure effected on the favorite daughter of one of the Mogul emperors that they had first been allowed a footing in Bengal.

Later still, in the year 1715, a medical man named Hamilton, as a reward for curing the reigning emperor of an illness, obtained for the company a grant of three villages near Madras, a permission to purchase thirty-seven townships in Bengal and the privilege of introducing and conveying their merchandise from Calcutta through Bengal without duty or search.

The footing thus gained and the accompanying patronage and encouragement enabled the East India company to make such progress as to cut out all foreign rivals. So England, through the company, gradually obtained full sway over India.—London Mail.

MODERN GREEK FIRE.

"Marine torches" are the direct descendants of the Greek fire of the ancients, though the modern torch is used for defense rather than offense and prevents the surprise of a fleet through the silent approach of an enemy.

It consists of an aluminum cylinder used as a projectile. On being fired from a gun it produces no result until it falls into the sea. In its interior it contains stores of calcium phosphide and calcium carbide. The former produces phosphureted hydrogen on contact with water, which ignites spontaneously and also ignites the acetylene gas liberated from the carbide through the action of the water. Enough of the chemicals is contained to last for ten hours, and a few of these torches thrown to the points of the compass from which attack might be expected would leave the defenders in obscurity, while not permitting the enemy to approach.

THE GREAT AMAZON RIVER.

In South as in North America nature does her work on the grand scale, and one of her noblest achievements is the Amazon river. Rising in the Andes, it flows across the continent and discharges into the Atlantic ocean at the equator. The vastness of the area which it drains, amounting to 2,308,000 square miles, will be evident when it

is borne in mind that this is more than the area of Russia in Europe and Austria-Hungary. It has a length of nearly 4,000 miles, is navigable for 2,800 miles from the sea and is fed by numerous streams, which in any other country would be ranked as great rivers. In the wet season, which lasts for about eight months, its width varies from five miles to 400. No wonder the Amazon has been called a gigantic reservoir rather than a river.

Strange Taste In Eating.

Many strange dishes were eaten by Dean Buckland, the English clergyman and geologist. At his dinner parties, which were attended by leaders of science and literature, the menus were often of a most eccentric character. On one occasion pickled horse tongue was greatly relished by the guests until they were told what they had eaten. Alligator was served up as a rare delicacy and puppies occasionally and mice frequently. At other times hedgehogs, tortoises, potted ostrich and sometimes rats, frogs and snails were prepared for the delectation of favored guests. Henry Labouchere said that the dean swallowed the mummified remains of the heart of Louis XIV. of France.

The First Lesson of an Arab Boy.

The very first lesson which an Arab baby learns when he begins to talk is to keep facts to himself. It does not sound very friendly put in that way, but it saves a deal of trouble. Foreigners do not understand Arabs. They ask them pointed questions and receive peculiar answers. They construe the answers to please themselves and come away to tell the world that the Arabs are a nation of liars. They are not a nation of liars. Perhaps if they should tell the foreigners to mind their own affairs and let them and theirs alone the foreigners would understand them better.—Exchange.

Ox Bones.

Ox bones have a considerable value. The four feet of an ordinary ox will make a pint of neat's foot oil. The thigh bone is the most valuable, being useful for cutting into toothbrush handles. The fore leg bones are made into collar buttons and parasol handles. The water in which the bones are boiled is reduced to glue, while the dust which comes from sawing the bones is turned into food for cattle and poultry.

Qualified.

"What! You marry my daughter," thundered old Roxley—"you, a mere clerk!"

"No, sir," replied young Hunter, "not a clerk, but a gentleman now. I resigned my job the moment your daughter accepted me."

Hardly.

Hicks—I understand somebody has discovered that there's alcohol in root beer. Wicks—Yes, but there's no fear of any old whisky drinker adopting it for a substitute.

Pawning a Bank Book.

The pawning of the wedding ring has become a pathetic commonplace to those who are familiar with police court and coroner's court stories or with the private petitions for help of the deserving and undeserving poor. But we confess that with the Westminster magistrate we have never heard before of pawning bank books. Yet on expert pawnbroker's evidence elicited by police inquiry it is found that this is not at all an unusual practice. In the vast majority of cases it would seem to be a simpler matter to draw on the bank account rather than borrow on the strength of it from the pawnshop. But one of the unfortunate

Saucers for cups were introduced in the latter part of the eighteenth century and at first were greatly ridiculed, the persons who employed them being said not to be able to drink without having two cups.

Two Different Matters.

"I cannot understand, sir, why you permit your daughter to sue me for breach of promise. You remember that you were bitterly opposed to our engagement because I wasn't good enough for her and would disgrace the family."

"Young man, that was sentiment; this is business."

Selecting Judges.

Dr. Franklin thought that judges ought to be appointed by lawyers, for, added the shrewd man, in Scotland, where this practice prevails, they always select the ablest member of the profession in order to get rid of him and share his practice among themselves.

A Pointer.

Two thieves were breaking into a door when the master of the house, hearing them, looked out of the window and said: "Friends, come a little later. We are not yet in bed."—Humor of Spain."

Dangerous Aphorism.

Bachelor—Talk is cheap. Benedict—For goodness sake, don't advertise it as a bargain while my wife is around.

To do what we can by our ballots and influence to secure good is to work with God.—Phillips Brooks.

The Congressional Library.

In its fine building the library of congress should be safe against destruction for many centuries. Fire has cost the world many of its greatest collections. It ruined the ancient Alexandrian library of the Ptolemies when the Christians sacked the temple of Serapis in the year 275. It cost the world thousands of ancient manuscripts that were stored in Constantinople when the Crusaders captured the city. Twice the library of congress has suffered by fire—first at the destruction of the capitol by the British in 1814 and again in 1851. In its present housing it is protected by every possible safeguard and directed in its development by the most expert of custodians. And with a sense of pride in which all Americans must share the nation has given to its foremost sculptors and artists the opportunity to enrich its walls with their works. It is a monument to American thought and learning, which must grow in value and significance with each year.

Too Curious.

One well known New York woman has discovered, like some others of her sex, that it does not pay to be too curious. One of the old family retainers is a Scotchman named William, who does not believe in glossing over the truth for the sake of sparing his listener's feelings. The woman in question, although possessed of considerable charm of manner, is not a beauty and knows it. Her husband, recently deceased, was a remarkably handsome man, and his wife was one of his sincerest admirers. One day when she was looking at her husband's picture on the mantel in the sitting room William was fussing around the grate, and in a moment of impulse she asked:

"William, what do you think made such a handsome man as Colonel S.

S. Bond & Co's.

Odessa.

We have just received a large shipment of New Dry Goods from Montreal and other places, all new patterns which we are offering at extremely LOW PRICES.

As we are in no combine and have no rents to pay we are prepared to compete with any General Store in Ontario,

We pay Highest Market Prices for all Farmer's Produce. We are paying today 24c to 26c for Eggs, and 20c for Butter, Fowl 7c, Chicken 8c, Turkey 14c, prices subject to Market Changes.

Full Line of Groceries, Dry Goods, Patent Medicines, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, always on hand.

GIVE US A CALL.

S. BOND & CO, - Odessa.

Odd Marriage Ceremony.

Polynesia is probably the only place in the world where the marriage feast takes place without the presence of the bridegroom. For some unexplained reason the young man is "sent into the bush" when negotiations are opened with the family of his bride, and he remains there during the subsequent festivities. It is only when the guests have departed and the girl is left alone with his parents that messengers are dispatched for him.

A Scotch "Bull."**Holmes on Poetry.**

When I feel inclined to read poetry, I take down my dictionary. The poetry of words is quite as beautiful as that of sentences. The author may arrange the gems effectively, but their shape and luster have been given by the attrition of ages. Bring me the finest simile from the whole range of imaginative writing, and I will show you a single word which conveys a more profound, a more accurate and a more eloquent analogy.—"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

SAVED SUFFERING AND BROUGHT BACK HEALTH —DR. AGNEW'S GREAT HEART CURE AND CATARRHAL POWDER DEFY DISEASE AND NEVER FAIL IN THEIR MISSION OF HEALING

"I feel so thankful at the restored health of my daughter that if any use can be made of this I shall be pleased." This is what Mr. George Weels, of Elora, Ont., says in giving his testimony to the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Mr. Weels' daughter was a great sufferer from heart disease and nervousness. She was unable to lie on her left side. She ran down in health and her recovery was a source of anxiety. Induced by friends, who had proved its worth, she obtained Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart and before one bottle had been taken was able to lie in any position she desired, and when two bottles had been taken, an absolute cure was pronounced. Yes, this great remedy is a cure for all ailments of the heart, stomach and nerves, and the instantaneous relief given by it has snatched thousands from death's jaws. Don't trifle a minute if you have the slightest evidence of heart disorders, such as palpitation, fluttering or uneasiness. This remedy will relieve such troubles immediately and will cure the stomach and nerves.

"When I know a thing is worthy of a recommendation I consider it my duty to tell of it." The Rev. James Murdoch, of Harrisburg, Pa., says this after having been cured of a very malignant form of catarrh by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powders. What he can say of its healing powers thousands of others have said and can say of it. Don't neglect "only a little cold" in the head. It may lead to chronic catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder relieves in 10 minutes and is easily applied. Keep it near you if you are a "cold in the head" subject.

**DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT cures all skin troubles.
DR. AGNEW'S PILLS—40 doses 10 cents.**

Sold by F. L. Hooper.

Gray's Syrup

of

Dad G.

that this is not at all an unusual practice. In the vast majority of cases it would seem to be a simpler matter to draw on the bank account rather than borrow on the strength of it from the pawnshop. But one of the unfortunate possibilities of the practice is revealed in the particular case mentioned at Westminster. A picture frame maker, wishing to withdraw £3 from the bank, could not find his bank book and then learned that his wife had been putting the book in and out of pawn for eight years, having borrowed £7 10s. on it the first time, and of course she had been paying interest on her various transactions.—London Pall Mall Gazette.

Robinson Crusoe, Economist.

When the average boy spends the delighted hours of imaginative youth in devouring the pages of "Robinson Crusoe" he has, like most people of more mature years, no idea that he is perusing a work of profound philosophy written by one of the greatest thinkers of the English speaking race.

Taken with a knowledge of the facts of the career of De Foe, "Robinson Crusoe" can properly be considered a story intended to illustrate the heavy burden of trouble placed upon any single individual isolated from his fellows and compelled to maintain his existence without their aid. The tale shows in an inimitable way how all civilized men are interdependent. Regarded from this point of view, the author of the most widely read work of fiction ever written becomes an object of particular interest to all thinkers upon politics.—William N. Hill, M. D., in Watson's Magazine.

To "Pound" Words.

When the reputability of punning is under discussion it is well to bear in mind that the very name of the jest confesses to a degree of atrocity. To "pun," according to the London Chronicle, is to "pound" words, to beat them into forced conditions, so the philologists believe. "He would pun thee into shivers with his fist," says Thersites in "Troilus and Cressida," meaning physical "pounding." "Pun" is not a slipshod development of "pound," but its original form, the Anglo-Saxon verb being "punalan," and "pun" or "poun" having developed a final "d," just as "soun" became "sound" and as the illiterate turn "gown" into "gwend." Curiously enough, "pun" and "pound" have no connection with "punching" a man's head, which is simply "punishing," contracted, or with "punching" a ticket, which goes back to the Latin "pungere," to prick or puncture.

Sir Humphry Davy.

Sir Humphry Davy married a widow as peculiar as himself. His pet affection was a lack of time. He was always in a hurry. He pretended that he had no leisure to dress himself, and when a change of linen became necessary he simply put one shirt over another until he was known to have on five or six shirts at a time. Of course he could not wear this amount of apparel without appreciably increasing his size, and his friends not in the secret were sometimes surprised to see him fall ill in apparent weight twenty pounds in a day. His wife's great anxiety was to keep him "fit for company," but as he did not care a fig for company she had no easy task, and domestic discord was a common thing.

Ancient Cups.

The cups of the Assyrians closely resembled our saucers. Every nobleman and gentleman had his own cup and cup bearer, the latter of whom always accompanied him to a feast, carrying before him the cup of gold, silver, crystal or marble, which his master only used on state occasions.

in the sitting room William was fussing around the grate, and in a moment of impulse she asked:

"William, what do you think made such a handsome man as Colonel S. marry such a plain woman as me?"

William looked from the portrait to the speaker, meditated a second and answered:

"Must have been heaven's will, ma'am."

The African Drum.

The African drum appears in varied and often picturesque forms. The natives make drums out of shells, tree trunks or earthenware, covered with the skin of some wild animal or sometimes with India rubber. Of the original calabash drums there is probably only one specimen in Europe. Some of the drums are highly ornamented either by painting or carving. One specimen, indeed, has puzzled travelers, for there is depicted on it unmistakably a cross and also a head of European type. A drum found in upper Luhalah has a unique peculiarity in the way of a "sympathetic cord," formed by means of a small tube ingeniously inserted in the side of the instrument, which causes, when the drum is beaten, a vibration resembling that of the reed pipe.

A Plea For Soup.

A learned doctor, pleading for soup on every dinner table, says: "A person comes to dinner weary and hungry and needs first something to stimulate the secretions of the stomach. The first course, hot soup, does this by its action upon the nerves which control the blood vessels. Taking the soup slowly is an aid to digestion, and if not a favorite dish fish or oysters can be substituted, serving the same purpose. The joint or roast can then be taken with benefit to the system, and the game, vegetables and sweets should follow in their order, not necessarily in courses for the plain family dinner, however."

Mileage of the Blood.

The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astounding facts in our personal history. Thus it has been calculated that, assuming the heart to beat 60 times a minute at ordinary heart pressure, the blood goes at the rate of 207 yards in the minute, or seven miles per hour, 168 miles per day and 6,320 miles per year. If a man of eighty-four years of age could have one single blood corpuscle floating in his blood all his life it would have traveled in that same time 5,150,808 miles.

Watch and See.

A well known horseman describes a fact in natural history which may not be generally known. It is that all four footed beasts in making the first movement in walking, running or any sort of forward motion always employ the left hind leg as a starter. Even a child if put down on all fours and bidden to advance in that position will make the first move with its left leg, its hands at the time occupying the place of an animal's fore legs.

An Accomplished Fact.

"Grandma, may I take that piece of chocolate you left on the table? I will be so good."

"Yes, you may take it."

The little girl does not move.

"Why don't you go and get it?"

"Oh, grandma, dear, I ate it first!"

Something He Had Forgotten.

Small Boy—Mister, kin ya change a ten dollar bill? Mister—No, sonny. That belongs strictly to my wife's share of the domestic duties. I might have been able to change one long ago, but I'm clean out o' practice now.

Dray & Syrup of Red Spruce Gum For Coughs and Colds.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.



Duplex Grates, Aerated oven, Locked tops, Direct Draft Damper, and special Fire Box all combine in making

Souvenir Ranges
the best on the market

A TIME AND COAL SAVER - USED IN THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN HOMES

The Gurney, Tilden Company
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Our personal guarantee

as well as that of the makers goes with every stove. We have Souvenir Ranges on view.
BOYLE & SON, Agents.

Losing Your Hair?

And doing nothing to keep it? Most women like thick, heavy hair; long, luxuriant hair. Don't you? Then use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. You save what hair you have and get more at the same time. The darker and mocha we make BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. It colors a rich brown or a soft black. R. V. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

DR HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS

"Please hurry along Hennequin's Infant Tablets, as we cannot get along without them."

M. E. PARKS,

Keene, Ont.

"I believe Hennequin's Infant Tablets to be the best medicine for babies teething and troubled with worms. They should be tried by all mothers. They are just lovely."

MRS. GEO. A. SMITH,
Hayworth, Quebec.

"After 14 years' experience in treating infantile ailments in our home, we have found Hennequin's Infant Tablets superior to any other remedy we have tried."

W. C. WEIR, Pastor Baptist Church,
Carleton Place.

They solve the problem, and where used produce healthy children, placing them in a condition of attaining the highest conception of perfect manhood and womanhood. Hennequin's Infant Tablets are based on scientific facts, and is the only Dr. Hennequin preparation offered to the public. Positively no drug taste—perfectly safe. The genuine Tablet is stamped with the letter "H." Beware of imitations. Price 25c per package, 5 packages for \$1—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter.

DOUGLASS & CO., Napanee, Ont., Can.
Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 28 Taking effect Jan 1st, 1906.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.		Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.	
Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 2
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Arr. Bannockburn	0	6 00	1 40
Allens	5	6 15	1 50
Glenelagoo	8	6 23	2 05
Bridgewater	14	6 30	2 25
Tweed	20	6 35	2 35
Tweed	7 00	7 21	2 35
Stoco	24	7 35	3 05
Dickins	27	7 53	3 25
Moribanks	33	8 15	3 40
Ermine	37	8 35	3 55
Talboton	40	8 10	4 15
Wilson	43	8 25	4 35
Enterprise	46	9 35	5 30
Midlake Bridge	48	9 50	5 47
Moscow	51	9 57	5 52
Gullrath	53	10 00	5 55
Yarker	55	8 48	6 20
Yarker	55	10 10	6 20
Caledon East	59	12 25	5 35
Thomson's Mills	61	10 35	6 45
Newburgh	61	10 45	6 55
Stratford	62	10 45	6 58
Napanee	63	11 00	6 15
Napanee	63	11 00	6 35
Arr. Deseronto	73	11 25	6 55

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.		Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.	
Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 2
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Arr. Kingston	0	7 25	—
G. T. B. Junction	2	8 30	—
Gleuelow	12	8 44	4 04
Murvale	14	8 50	4 04
Harrowsmith	19	8 55	4 20
Sydenham	23	9 00	4 25
Harrowsmith	18	8 10	4 25
Frontenac	22	8 35	4 50
Yarker	26	9 03	5 23
Yarker	26	9 03	5 25
Caledon East	30	9 15	5 38
Thomson's Mills	31	—	—
Newburgh	32	9 30	5 45
Stratford	34	9 45	5 55
Napanee	40	10 00	6 15
Arr. Napanee West End	40	—	6 35
Arr. Deseronto	59	—	6 55

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO AND PICTON.		PICTON TO DESERONTO AND NAPANEE.	
TRAINS	STEAMERS	STEAMERS	TRAINS.
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto
2 30 a.m.	2 25 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 00 a.m.
3 30 "	3 25 "	{	
6 35 "	6 35 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.
7 55 "	7 55 "	5 20 p.m.	7 00 p.m.
1 20 "	1 20 "	5 20 p.m.	7 30 p.m.
5 30 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	4 00 p.m.	6 30 p.m.
6 "	6 50 "	5 20 p.m.	7 40 p.m.
4 30 "	4 30 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.
7 10 "	7 10 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.
8 55 "	8 55 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.
Daily.	All other trains run daily.	Sundays excepted.	

WALTER FATHBURN
President.

H. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent.

D. A. VALLEAU,
Asst. Superintendent.

"Sweetheart," he said, with brusque emotion, "the door of my heart can never be closed again with you outside. Won't you come in?"

more evidence.

A Conjugal Trif.

Husband—I see plainly you want to get up a quarrel. And in the street too! Wait at least till we are inside our own house. Wife—Impossible. I shall have cooled down before we get there.

Wanted to Find the Crumb.

Mamma—What are you tearing your hair to pieces for? Hattie—I'm looking for the crumb of comfort papa said was to be found in everything.

Man is the merriest of all the species of creation. Above and below him all are serious.—Addison.

The Game of the Sheep.

Among the gypsies of Bosnia there is a curious game called "the game of the sheep."

You know they skin a sheep or goat in the east by dragging the skin off whole over its head. This skin the Bosnians drip and grease most carefully. Then they tie up the four legs and the neck and blow it full of air, so that it looks like a very greasy, badly shaped sheep. This is thrown in the middle of a ring, and each man in turn jumps on it with bare feet until one succeeds in bursting it. The lucky one then gets a purse. Such a funny sight as it is to see them jump and sprawl, for of course if they do not strike it at just the right angle they slip on the greasy surface as if it were a toboggan slide and go sprawling.

Plates.

Individual plates for table use were unknown to the ancients, who held their meat in their hands or employed the flat wheaten cakes then made on which to hold their viands. They are first mentioned in A. D. 600 as used by the luxurious on the continent, and in the ninth century they had come into common use both in England and on the continent. They were made of wood or some kind of earthenware, the former material being preferred because it did not dull the knives.

The Saturnalia.

The saturnalia was a midwinter feast of the Romans in honor of Saturn, beginning on Dec. 17. On this occasion great license was given to every one to do what he pleased, and even the slaves were permitted much liberty of speech and action. All work was suspended, the houses and temples were decorated, congratulations were exchanged and presents sent as with us at Christmas.

Better Be Careful.

A sporting paper recommends a certain way of avoiding the bites of a dog, however savage. All one has to do is to stand perfectly still and hold one's hand out. The dog, says the writer, will take the hand into his mouth, but will not bite it. But what guarantees have we that the dog knows this?

FITS CURED

Chinese Cooking Secrets.

"I once attended a mandarin's banquet in Peking," said an ex-consul, "and it was the most remarkable feast I ever sat down to. One course appeared to be plain hard boiled eggs. The eggs came on unadorned, their shells were intact, and yet when we broke into them, we found that they contained nuts and sweetmeats. Another course was whole oranges, with unbroken skins, yet inside the oranges were five

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you.

LEIBIG'S FITCURE

KALADAR.

School opened on the ninth instant a new teacher, Miss Edith Laidley, Ernestown Station.

Mr. Robt. Paul, Selby here on business.

A number from here attended the lecture at Flinton on Monday night.

Mr. Walter Campney at Tweed on Wednesday.

The farmers are busy hauling heading bolts to the heading factory.

Mrs. William Berry who was so ill is improving slowly.

Mr. Henry Wood spent Tuesday at Tweed.

Miss Lillian Fleming spent last week at Northbrook.

Miss Mary Wood visiting at Mr. Alexander Forbes.

Nickle plated tea and coffee pots, trays &c. at MADOLE & WILSON.

CENTREVILLE.

The weather continues mild ; wheels have again been brought into requisition. A light fall of snow would be welcome.

Anson Dennison is sawing wood for the farmers in this part, with his machine.

Our Glee Club lately organized, gave a concert in Croydon one evening last week.

Geo. McFarlane now under-going treatment in the Hospital Kingston is progressing favorably.

Our Municipal Council contemplate buying a piano for the new town hall.

Geo. Clancy has a gang of men engaged cutting and hauling timber for his barn.

Visitors: Mrs. N. Hinch, Camden East ; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kenny and Miss S. J. Hinch, Kingston ; Mr. W. Clarke, Violet.

Fancy Dishes Given Away.

If you buy your groceries from us. We give coupons on dishes free. Call and see them at GREY LION GROCERY.

CAMDEN EAST

The social held in Hinch's hall, Thursday week was a great success all round. The Ladies of St. Luke's congregation most kindly provided a good supper ; excellent music was on hand and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly. There was splendid order and sharp at 12 o'clock proceedings terminated. Proceeds \$32.30.

The response to the Epiphany appeal was as follows—Camden East, \$5.70 ; Yarker, \$17.46 ; Newburgh, \$4.22, total \$27.38

Heating and Sanitary Plumbing.

MADOLE & WILSON.

SHARBOT LAKE.

Merry was the peal of marriage bells on January 10th. when at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McConnell, their daughter, Grace, was united in the bonds of holy wedlock to Sigma Warwick, Extstr, N.Y. At five o'clock the bride, leaning upon the arm of her father, entered the parlor, and took her position under the beautiful arch, beside the groom, while Mrs. Archibald Irwin played the wedding march. The bride was supported by her sister, Miss Mable, while Ross Dodds acted the role of groomsman. Rev. Mr. McInnes repeated the mystic words, which tied the life long knot. The bride was dressed in a brown travelling skirt, and white silk waist, while the bridesmaid was similarly attired. While only the immediate relatives were present at the marriage ceremony, and the sumptuous supper which immediately followed, early in the evening the bride's many friends and acquaintances began to arrive, and before nine o'clock the house was thronged with guests,

DON'T NEGLECT A COLD.

Neglected Colds Lead to Consumption.



MISS.
LILLIAN
POWELL
AURORA
IND.

PE-RU-NA
CURES
COLDS
AND
COUGHS.

How Pretty Miss
Powell Was Re-
stored to Health
by Pe-ru-na.

Miss Lillian Powell, Aurora, Ind., writes:

"Last spring I caught a severe cold from getting my feet wet and being out in the rain, and in a day I had a most miserable cold, but I neglected it, thinking it would soon leave me. But it hung to me for two weeks, when I felt something must be done, as my condition was serious.

"I had heard so much about Peruna and its praise that I bought a bottle and began taking it regularly. I was gratified to find that in a week the cold and cough was broken up, and three weeks' treatment completely restored my usual good health." —Lillian Powell.

Salt, the Civilizer.

The use of salt as a necessary supplement to diet has had much influence in shaping the civilization and exploration of the world. It is most probable that the oldest trade routes were created for the salt traffic, as salt and incense formed the chief necessities of the ancient days. This was certainly the case with the caravan routes in Libya and the Sahara, while the mines of north India were the center of a large trade before the time of Alexander.

Another interesting fact is that salt has played a considerable part in the

The boat was twenty-eight feet long and ten feet wide and carried fourteen persons.

It was not until four years later that we find any record of a passenger carriage driven by electricity on land, and in this case the inventor was Alexander Davidson of Edinburgh. The carriage was sixteen feet long by seven feet wide and was impelled for a mile and a half at the rate of four miles an hour on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

Irving's Stagecoach.

It chanced to me once, and only once, in a life of some faring by land and sea to sit in a Kourish carriage at early

How Consumption Develops.

Nine cases of consumption out of ten occur in this way :

A person catches cold. The cold is not properly cured, and another cold is caught.

This cold is dilly-dallied with, either by no treatment whatever or some treatment that is ineffectual, and the cold continues.

Then another cold is caught and a cough develops. Cough syrups are resorted to, but they give only temporary relief.

By and by the patient gets tired of taking medicines and cough syrups and gives up in despair.

The cold continues to develop and the cough grows worse.

Then the doctor is called in, only to discover that the patient is in the first stages of consumption.

It was just in this way that Miss Powell, of Aurora, Ind., became sick. She caught a cold, and not considering it serious, neglected it, thinking as many others do, that it would "wear off."

However, it clung to her tenaciously, and in two weeks she found her health in a serious condition.

Fortunately, Peruna had been brought to her notice, and she took a course of this remedy before it was too late.

In a week the cough and cold were broken, and a three weeks' treatment completely restored her to health.

This is what Peruna is doing all the while. Not a day, and probably not an hour passes in which some one does not have a similar experience with Peruna.

Cure the Slight Colds and Avoid Consumption.

The first step toward consumption is a cold. The next step is a failure to cure it promptly. The third step is the development of catarrh, which gradually becomes chronic. The fourth step, the catarrh begins to spread from the head to the throat, then to the bronchial tubes, and finally into the lungs. It is then consumption in the first stage.

At any time during the progress of catarrh, from the first onset of the cold to its final settlement in the lungs, Peruna can be relied upon to stop the disease. If you have taken a cold, buy Peruna without delay. One bottle in the beginning will do more good than a half dozen bottles after the catarrh has fastened itself on the lungs.

Thousands of Testimonials.

We have on file thousands of testimonials from people who have been cured of catarrh of the lungs by Peruna. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements we are receiving every month. Another physician in the world has received such a volume of enthusiastic letters of thanks as Dr. Hartman for Peruna.

Ancient Relievers for Headaches.

The headache seems to be a modern and dangerous disease, but the ancients knew it and passed remedial remedies that might now be used advantageously. Galen recommended chewing a thin leather of a cupping instrument with great heat to the breast; Alexander believed in an oxymel of spikenard; Alcmarayus made use of refrigerant drafts; Rhazes put his trust in eafecients, such as cumin, pepper, rue and the like, in vinegar; Rogerius looked kindly in eafecient, attenuant and carminative medicines.

seat at the marriage ceremony, and the sumptuous supper which immediately followed, early in the evening the bride's many friends and acquaintances began to arrive, and before nine o'clock the house was thronged with guests, and about sixty portions of the midnight supper. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and useful presents from her relatives and many friends, while from the groom she received a beautiful gold watch. Mr. and Mrs. Warwick left on Monday morning for their new home in Dexter. We all join in wishing them a happy and prosperous life.

The S. S. convention was held here on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. A good number of delegates and visitors attended, and the Methodist church was filled at each of the day sessions, and crowded at the evening. J. A. Jackson, general secretary for the province, gave two very practical addresses, and taught the lesson for Sunday, January 21st, as an illustration of "How to teach a lesson." Rev. Mr. Smart, Mountain Grove, Rev. Mr. James, Maberly, Rev. Messrs. Smith and Lawson, Sherbot Lake, gave very helpful addresses. The banner was again carried by Parham. The old officers were elected, with the exception of the treasurer, who is Mrs. Henry Rigney, Maberly, and the assistant secretary, who is Miss Eva Dodds, Sherbot Lake. The convention of 1907 will be held in the Methodist church, Maberly.

Notice.

We are getting a lot of new dishes to be given away for coupons to customers that buy here. Why not get some by dealing at R. J. Wales GREY LION GROCERY.

The United States Government is face to face with the question whether the Panama Canal shall be constructed by laborers employed by the Government under official supervision or by contractors employing their own laborers under like oversight. The former plan is now in operation, but is an admitted failure.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work!"



"Your Servants, Madam!"

The Gold Dust Twins are always ready to work; they are certainly artists in the cleaning line. There's nothing cleanable which

Gold Dust Washing Powder

will not clean—and do it better, more quickly and more economically than anything else can. You are not serving your best interests if you're trying to keep house without GOLD DUST.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST

Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

Libya and the Sahara, while the mines of north India were the center of a large trade before the time of Alexander.

Another interesting fact is that salt has played a considerable part in the distribution of man. When it became absolutely necessary to him, as it did at an early stage of his development, he was forced to migrate to places where it could be obtained. This brought him to the seashore, where he gained his ideas of maritime commerce. Lastly, the preservative effect of salt on flesh food made long oceanic voyages possible and thus opened up the world to commerce and civilization.

How Cowards Were Punished.

Many of the devices by which military indifference to life has been matured and sustained are curious. In ancient Athens the public temples were closed to those who refused military service, who deserted their ranks or lost their bucklers, while a law constrained such offenders to sit for three days in the public forum dressed in the garments of women. Many a Spartan mother would stab her son who came back alive from a defeat, and such a man, if he escaped his mother, was debarred not only from public offices, but from marriage, exposed to the blows of all who chose to strike him, compelled to dress in mean clothing and to wear his beard negligently trimmed. In the same way a horse soldier who fled or lost his shield or received a wound in any save the front part of the body was by law prevented from ever afterward appearing in public.

The First Electric Train.

The earliest public trial of a passenger boat driven by an electric motor was that conducted by Professor Jacobi of St. Petersburg in the year 1838, though for four years previously he had successfully experimented with electric traction in the privacy of his own grounds. The trial of Jacobi's vessel took place on the Neva and was witnessed by a vast crowd of people.

hour on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

Irring's Stagecraft.

It chanced to me once, and only once, in a life of some faring by land and sea to ride up a Kurdish gorge at early dawn, the sky still starry, as the charcoal burners had begun their work, and to see over all as the smoke rose a gray blue light of the depths, some touch of deep chilled enveloping air on gorge and mountain side, as though a sapphire had aged and grown gray and wan. Once only I saw this and never again. When in "Faust" the curtain rose on the Brocken I saw before me the same miracle of gray blue. "How did you," I asked once at supper, "who ride abroad so little and are so rarely on the mountain side, hit on this, the rarest of lights?" "Once," he said, "and he took up a small plate, "I saw in a gallery," and he named it, but I have forgotten, "a landscape by Durer the size of this plate, a mountain side in early morn in this same gray blue light. It gave me the light I wanted for the Brocken."—Talcott Williams in Atlantic.

The Diplomatic Druggist.

A certain druggist who does not like to answer night calls, especially as he has found by experience that he offends people who call him up at night by his displeased abrupt manner, has devised a scheme by which he does not have to get up and at the same time does not lose customers. In his own words he works it this way:

"I disconnect my bell so that it can not ring. After waiting some time the person who wants to get in gives it up as a bad job and goes down the street to the next store. This man opens for him, but is naturally very much displeased, and, as I usually do, he shows that he is disgruntled and offends the customer. Early the next morning the customer calls at my store to inform me that my bell is out of order and tells me what a low opinion he has of the other druggist, whom he considers a very impolite man."

Posthumous Libel.

A correspondent of the London Times raises the point that, while a libel upon a dead man may form the subject of a criminal prosecution, yet there is no redress whatever for a libel by the dead upon the living. Thus a testator may so phrase his will as to libel a legatee and injure him to an extent far in excess of his legacy. The writer cites as an illustration the following bequest from an ardent teetotaler to a moderate drinker: "I give and bequeath to A. B. the sum of £50 upon condition that she signs the pledge." Such a condition inserted in a will, he believes, might do the lady legatee an amount of damage for which £50 would be but poor compensation, and he submits that in cases of posthumous libel the executors should be answerable in damages to the extent of the testator's estate.

Rings of Fungous Growth.

Before people studied nature to learn the truth and when they delighted in all sorts of fancies it was claimed that rings of fungous growths were caused by the dancing of fairies, by a thunderbolt entering the ground or by the work of moles. Various other equally absurd explanations have been given. Now we know that the first fungous plant growing from a spore takes from the soil under and near it all or most of the special food that the plant requires. Only the spores from this plant that fall just outside the exhausted soil will find good fungous food, and so the circle of successive growths widens because only the spores outside of the ring can find food.

Rhines put his trust in calafacients, such as cumin, pepper, rue and the like, in vinegar; Rogerius looked kindly on calafacient, attenuant and carminative medicines.

The "Giant" Bell.

Russia is famed for the manufacture of great bells. The "Giant," cast in Moscow in the sixteenth century, weighed nearly 320,000 pounds and required twenty-four men to ring it. In 1732 it fell, but its fragments were recast along with other metal into a bell which weighed 413,000 pounds, the metal of which alone is valued at \$300,000.

Proof of Democracy.

"Ma, teacher was tellin' us that we should all be on an equal in our schoolroom. Nobody should feel any better'n anybody else."

"That's right, George."

"Say, ma, can I go to school today without washin' my face? None of the rest of 'em washes theirs."

A Cut Artery.

A quick-witted woman stopped the flow from a cut artery in the leg by putting the foot in three inches of flour in a large jar and packing flour to the top of the jar, beating the flour down with a piece of stove wood.

STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER
THE ALL-
IMPORTANT FACT



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are finding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus, has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, may afford, if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to send a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

When a medicine fails to bring you relief, you cannot well say, when you do not believe in it.

How Icelanders Take Snuff.

Given an Opportunity "SALADA"

Ceylon Natural GREEN Tea will prove its superiority over all Japans.

Lead packets only, 40c, 50c and 60c per lb.
By all grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

RIVERS OF WINE TO FLOW

WEDDING OF KING ALFONSO TO BE MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT.

Elaborate Ceremony to Mark Conversion of the Future Queen of Spain.

The most scrupulous reserve is maintained in Spanish court circles concerning the arrangements for the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg, but the following facts are from an authentic source.

As at present arranged, the formal announcement of the betrothal will be made either just before or when King Edward visits Madrid, and the wedding will probably take place during the traditional fêtes of San Isidoro.

The conversion of the princess to the Roman Catholic faith will be a ceremony of great solemnity. It will be held in the San Francisco Cathedral at Madrid, and will be presided over by

THE PRIMATE OF SPAIN.

the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo. The nine archbishops and forty-six bishops of the kingdom will be summoned to attend. A rumor which was circulated that the Pope did not view the alliance with favor is groundless.

During the wedding festivities Madrid will be transformed into a gigantic garden of flowers. Roses and pinks will be brought by hundreds of wagonloads from Seville, Malaga, Valencia, Alicante and Murcia.

Grand processions in character will be organized by the students and women cigarmakers, and the charming national dances will be performed by peasants from the provinces.

Streams of white and red wine will flow from the fountains of Madrid in lieu of water on the day of the wedding.

One of the most popular celebrations will be a monster bull fight, conducted with all the magnificence and panoply of ancient use.

MANY CHANGES

are being made at the palace to prepare the apartments for the King and his bride. At present the Queen-mother occupies the rooms she had during the regency and the King those he had during his minority, and considerable rearrangements will, of course, be made. The Princess Ena will have her private apartments on the first floor of the palace, where an army of workmen are engaged in making the necessary transformations.

Don Carlos, the widower of the late Princess of the Austrias, the elder sister of the King, lives, with his baby Prince, the heir-presumptive, in the palace, and will continue to do so until the King has a descendant of his own.

A Madrid jeweler is manufacturing a magnificent dinner service of solid silver to be used at the wedding banquet.

PUTTING MOON TO WORK

SUPPLYING POWER FOR NUMBER-LESS FACTORIES.

A Number of Mills Are Now Operated—Bay of Fundy Has Immense Possibilities.

Put the moon to work. Why not? At this very minute the moon ought to be heating our houses. It ought to be illuminating our cities. It ought to be running all the machinery of our factories. It ought to be operating our railroads.

The moon by its attraction exerts an immense force. The amount of energy it employs, the effect of which is represented by the tides of the ocean is so vast as to be well-nigh incalculable.

USED IN MILLS.

Now, means have already been found by which some of this lunar influence can be utilized. In fact, the moon has been put to work in a small way on the coast of New England, where a number of saw-mills and flour-mills are operated by its energy. Such mills are set up in places where there is a tidal inlet, which can be conveniently dammed, and a reservoir is provided, into which the water flows of its own accord as the tide rises. On the fall of the tide the water, running out, causes a wheel to revolve and thus moves the machinery that grinds the grain or saws the lumber.

With such object-lessons in plain sight, it is extraordinary that some of our great inventors have not already tackled the problem of putting the moon to work on a large scale.

To accomplish this, it is necessary merely to expand the idea, and to build adequate reservoirs, supplemented by the necessary machinery, in places where great bodies of water can be handled. Such a place, it has been suggested, especially suitable for the purpose, is to be found at the extreme north-east corner of the United States, where a narrow arm of the sea, known as the Bay of Fundy, exhibits phenomenal conditions in relation to tides, an enormous body of water rising and falling through a vertical distance of twenty feet twice in twenty-four hours.

BAY OF FUNDY POWER.

The amount of power allowed to go to waste every twenty-four hours in the Bay of Fundy is almost inconceivable. A small fraction of it, such as might be utilized for the adoption of expedients entirely practicable and not costly, relatively speaking, would serve to run the machinery of all the factories on the Atlantic coast, to operate all the railroads, to propel all the tram-cars, to light all the cities, and to heat all the houses and business buildings. To accomplish these things, it would simply be necessary to convert the energy into electricity, which can be transmitted to a considerable distance.

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION.

Nothing is more common in childhood than indigestion. Nothing is more

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XXX.

For days Norah scarcely left the earl's side. Paralysis does not always destroy life; it is sometimes satisfied with killing the brain, depriving its victim of the use of his limbs and rendering him helpless and expressionless as a child.

The earl had lived a life of extreme quietude and care for some years past, and it came to his assistance and kept death at bay; but he was speechless and almost helpless.

Gradually a slight improvement set in; they were able to prop him up with pillows, and it seemed to Norah that, though he could not speak, he understood what she said to him.

She noticed, with the improvement in his strength, a certain change in his manner—if indeed, anything so expressive could be called manner—toward her. She found that his dim eyes brightened slightly when she spoke to him, and often in the night watches, when she thought him asleep, she would find his eyes set on her fixedly, as if he were trying to remember or say something.

She would have loved her father with all a daughter's love from the first moment of her home-coming; indeed, she had loved him though he had done his best to freeze all tenderness within her; but now that he was thrown upon her care the treasures of love and tenderness in her heart welled out toward him, and she loved him as only a woman can love the being who is dependent upon her.

The nurse and doctor, who had looked upon her as just a fashionable and perhaps spoiled beauty, were inwardly astonished at her devotion, and the doctor declared that it was not he, but Lady Norah, who kept life going in the feeble, stricken frame.

Guildford Berton remained in the house, and, as of old, transacted all business for the earl.

Every now and then he paid a visit to the sickroom, and stood beside the bed murmuring words of comfort to the old man; and at such times the earl fixed his eyes upon him with a strange look which Norah could not interpret; but he never attempted to speak, and showed neither pleasure nor impatience at "his young friend's" visits.

Mr. Petherick had been sent for directly the improvement set in, and tried to awaken a gleam of intelligence in the old man, but failed. The earl looked at him with the same vacant, fixed stare, but displayed no recognition.

"This is very sad for you, my dear," said the old lawyer to Norah, his eyes blinking behind his glasses, as he looked at the lovely face so pale and patient, and recalled the young girl who came so brightly into the sitting-room of the Devonshire cottage. "I am afraid you will knock yourself up. They tell me that you scarcely take any rest."

"Oh, but I do, and this is not hard work sitting here."

"The hardest I can imagine for a young girl so fond of open air as you are," he said, shaking his head. "It is a great responsibility. I wish the young Viscount were here," he added, gravely.

"Can he not be found?" asked Norah. She had heard a great deal of this nephew of the earl this

the earl and herself as a man could be, and yet—! She knew that he never entered the room but that a chill swept over her, that she could scarcely meet the glance of his dark, sombre eyes without showing the repugnance which his presence awoke in her.

Lady Ferndale was strongly in favor of the removal to the Court.

"London is the worst place in the world to be ill in, dear," she said; "and I'm thinking of yourself, too. You will be able to get out into the garden, and on the terrace. Oh, yes, let us take him back. Poor, poor old man! I used to laugh at his proud, haughty, King George airs; I wish he'd let me laugh at him now!" And her eyes filled with tears; not so much for the earl as for her dear girl, as she called Norah.

Mr. Guildford Berton, as usual took charge of all the arrangements; got the invalid carriage, ordered the special train, had another invalid carriage in readiness at Santleigh station, and behaved, as Lady Ferndale said, as if he were the earl's son.

"Really, dear," she said to Norah, "Guildford Berton has behaved wonderfully, and he fills me with shame and remorse. Not one man in a thousand would have done it in a better manner. He makes no fuss over anything, however much trouble it may give him. I wonder he hasn't insisted upon sitting up with the earl!"

"He has, but that was my place, Lady Ferndale, and I could not resign it to any one, not even to Mr. Guildford Berton."

The change from Park Lane to the Court did the earl neither good nor harm; but as Norah stepped out on the balcony on the evening of their return she drew a deep breath of thankfulness and relief, and tried to persuade herself that it was because of her fondness for the grand old place that she was so glad to get back.

As she stood leaning on the stone rail, and looking sadly and wistfully across the velvety lawns to the woods over which the autumn mist was gathering in thin, veil-like cloud, Guildford Berton came out and stood beside her.

"I have come to say good-night," he said.

"You—you are going home?" said Norah. "Will you not remain the night?" she added as cordially as she could.

"Thank you, no. I don't think I shall be needed; indeed, you will not allow me to help you. But if I should be, you will send a message to the cottage, will you not?"

"Yes, I will," responded Norah, and her tone was more genial than usual, for she could not help remembering all he had done for the earl and herself. "I should like to try and thank you, Mr. Berton."

"Please do not. I have done so little." "You have done a great deal—every thing," put in Norah.

"So little compared with what I should have liked to have done!"

"When my father is well he will be able to thank you better than I can," said Norah.

"He cannot thank me half so well, even if I deserved or desired thanks. One word from you, Lady Norah, outweighs a world of gratitude, and would repay me for the sacrifice of my life."

Norah flushed. "I—I must go back now," she said.

"I should like to say good-night to the earl," he said.

The earl was sitting up, looking none the worse for his journey, which had

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION.

Nothing is more common in childhood than indigestion. Nothing is more dangerous to proper growth, more weakening to the constitution, or more likely to pave the way to dangerous disease. Nothing is more easy to keep under control, for proper food and Baby's Own Tablets will cover the whole ground. Here is strong proof. Mrs. G. G. Irving, Trout Brook, Que., says: "My baby boy was troubled with chronic indigestion and was a constant sufferer. Nothing helped him until I tried Baby's Own Tablets, but these promptly cured him and he is now as healthy a little lad as you would care to see. I always keep the tablets in the house and they quickly cure all the troubles of childhood." Every mother should keep these Tablets on hand. They cure all the minor ailments of children, and their prompt administration when trouble comes may save a precious little life. They are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any druggist or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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The Flagging Energies Revived.—Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be no relaxation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomach troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly. In this condition Parmentier's Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression, and reviving the flagging energies.

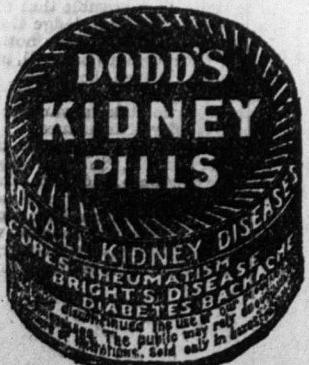
The death took place at Aberfeldy of Dr. Munro, at his residence, Breadalbane Villas. The doctor, who was in his 81st year was a native of Moness.

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A handsome illustrated treatise, giving full description of Rheumatism and Paralysis, with instructions for a complete home cure, describing the most successful treatment in the world, recommended by the Ministry and endorsed by medical men. This highly instructive book was written by W. H. Veno, a gentleman who has made a study of these diseases. The preface is by a graduate of the University of Wurzburg. Send postage to-day and you will receive the book free by return. Address The Veno Drug Co., 24 King St., West, Toronto.

The examiner wished to get the school children to express moral reprobation of lazy people, and he led up to it by asking who were the persons who got all they could and did nothing in return. For some time there was silence; but at last a little girl who had obviously reasoned out the answer indubitably from her own home experiences exclaimed, with a good deal of confidence, "Please, sir, it's the baby!"



electricity, which can be transmitted to a considerable distance.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Come From Rich, Red Blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Beauty is more than skin deep—it is blood deep. There is no real beauty, no good health without rich, red blood. Every graceful curve, every sparkle of the eye, every rosy blush, comes from rich, red blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood builder and beauty maker in the world. Every dose actually makes new, pure, rich blood. By making new blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills sharpen the appetite, soothe the worried nerves, regulate the health. They banish paleness, clear the complexion, bring rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes. They give plenty of strong blood for all the delicate functions of womanhood. Miss Mary Jackson, Normandale, Ont., says: "For upwards of three years I suffered from anaemia. I grew so weak I could scarcely walk about the house. I had no color in my face, my lips and gums were bloodless. I suffered from headaches and dizziness, and fell away in weight until I weighed only 94 pounds. No treatment gave me the least benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Inside of a few weeks after beginning the pills I began to grow better, and they soon restored my health, and while using them I gained four pounds in weight. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all pale and feeble girls."

There are thousands of pale anaemic girls and women throughout Canada who should follow the example of Miss Jackson and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. Bright eyes, rosy cheeks and perfect health would soon follow. When you buy the pills, note that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around each box. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Father," said an inquiring youth, "when a hen sits on an egg for three weeks, and it don't hatch, is the egg spoiled?" "As an article of diet, my son, it is henceforth a failure; but for political purposes it has its uses."

You need not shed any tears if you will place The D & L Menthol Plaster on that lame back. Try and be convinced.

George—"Are you ready to live on my income, dear?" Maud—"Certainly, dear—if—if—" George—"If what?" Maud—"If you can get another one for yourself." George—"Another?" Maud—"Yes; another income."

Time tries all things, and as Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup has stood the test of years it now ranks as a leading specific in the treatment of all ailments of the throat and lungs. It will soften and subdue the most stubborn cough by relieving the irritation, and restore the affected organs to healthy conditions. Use will show its value. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

He: "I always say just what I think." She: "I have often wondered why you were so quiet!"

"What we want," remarked the man who comments on things, "is reform." "Yes," said the man who notices, "and after you get it you're always clamoring for the good old days."

Mrs. Styles—"I'd have you understand that I know a good many worse men than my husband." Mrs. Myles—"My dear, you must be more particular about picking your acquaintances."

Stella: "Mabel is a girl of ideas." Bella: "Yes. She put fly-papers under the sofa to catch her little brother!"

"So your first love threw you over? Do you think she ever regretted it?" "I'm beginning to think she did. I married immediately, and she never married at all!"

are," he said, shaking his head. "It is a great responsibility. I wish the young viscount were here," he added, gravely.

"Can he not be found?" asked Norah. She had heard a great deal of this nephew of the earl, this young man who would be the next earl—perhaps so soon—and master of Santleigh Court. "It seems so strange his keeping in hiding all this time. Surely he must see the account of papa's illness in the papers?"

"Yes, he would if he were in England," said Mr. Petherick, thoughtfully. "But I'm afraid he is not. You see, he is a most extraordinarily erratic young man, and unless he chooses to come forward and declare himself, I'm afraid we shall not find him."

At this moment Guildford Berton entered the room.

"You are speaking of the viscount?" he said, in a low voice. "Every effort is being made to find him, Mr. Petherick."

"Have you advertised in the newspapers?"

"Well, no. Not yet. I scarcely—you see, the earl may recover—I mean sufficiently to be conscious of what is going on, and I fancy—indeed, I am sure—that he would be extremely angry if we took that step."

Mr. Petherick shook his head.

"Besides," said Berton, "I am certain Lord Santleigh is not in England, and unless we know to what part of the world he has betaken himself, we can scarcely advertise."

Mr. Petherick was still afraid of the earl, and he shrank from taking the responsibility of advertising such a public hue and cry.

"Perhaps we had better wait a little longer. That is an extremely sensible young man," he remarked to Norah as Berton left the room. "I don't think I ever met a clearer head for business, and he appears to have been very kind and attentive."

"Oh, yes," assented Norah, trying to put some warmth of gratitude into her tone, and failing. "Mr. Berton is the closest friend papa has, and has done everything since he has been ill."

"Very kind, very kind, indeed," murmured Mr. Petherick.

He went up and touched the thin white hand lying on the coverlid by way of farewell, and the earl looked at him, and from him to Norah.

"I—er—almost think his lordship is trying to speak to me. I feel certain he knows me. Do you wish to give me any instructions, my lord?" he asked, anxiously; but the earl stared at him vacantly as before, and Mr. Petherick, who remembered his client, a stalwart young man, coughed, and blew his nose, as is the fashion with men when they are nearly moved to tears. Standing there, looking at the wreck before him, he forgot the many slights and snubs he had endured at the hands of "the superfine earl," and recalled only the best side of his nature.

"A most just and upright man, the earl, your father, my dear," he said, with a suspicious falter in his piply voice. "It distresses me more than I can say to see him in this condition."

And he went his way, as sadly grieved as if the earl had been the sweetest-tempered of men and the mildest of clients.

When a fortnight had passed Norah noticed a certain vague restlessness in the earl's glance.

"It is something he wants," she said to the doctor, with tears in her eyes. "And I cannot think what it is, though I try for hours at a time. Do you think he wants to get back to the Court?"

"It is possible," replied Sir Andrew. "At any rate, the change may do him no harm; indeed, it may benefit him. Try it, Lady Norah—that is, if you wish to."

Now, Norah did not wish to get back very much, though she could scarcely have told why. It certainly would seem as if it could matter very little to her whether she sat in a chair beside his bed in Park Lane or Santleigh Court; she would not acknowledge to herself the true reason—that at Santleigh Court she would not have to live in the same house with Mr. Guildford Berton.

He had been very kind, as devoted to

repay me for the sacrifice of my life." Norah flushed. "I—I must go back now," she said.

"I should like to say good-night to the earl," he said.

The earl was sitting up, looking none the worse for his journey, which had been rendered as easy as gold—the great smoother of all things—could make it.

He glanced from Guildford Berton to Norah and back again, and his lips twitched.

"He seems no worse," he said. "Indeed, I think the change has improved him."

"You are better, papa?" The old man looked at her for a moment, then at the pale, sombre face beside her, and his lips twitched again.

"Do you think—sometimes I cannot help thinking—that there is something on his mind? Something that he wishes to tell me of?" He looks from one to the other of us so strangely."

Guildford Berton was silent for a moment. An idea startling in its audacity, flashed into his mind.

"Can you guess what it is?" Norah asked anxiously, forgetting in her eagerness that it was Guildford Berton she was addressing.

Still he remained silent, and Norah, struck by his silence, looked at him.

"You have some idea. Please tell me what it is. It may be something that needs me to do for him. What is it?"

"Yes, I have an idea," he said. "But"—he paused—"I do not think I can tell you to-night."

SEED TIME

The experienced farmer has learned that some grains require far different soil than others; some crops need different handling than others. He knows that a great deal depends upon right planting at the right time, and that the soil must be kept enriched. No use of complaining in summer about a mistake made in the spring. Decide before the seed is planted.

The best time to remedy wasting conditions in the human body is before the evil is too deep rooted. At the first evidence of loss of flesh

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should be taken immediately. There is nothing that will repair wasted tissue more quickly or replace lost flesh more abundantly than Scott's Emulsion. It nourishes and builds up the body when ordinary foods absolutely fail.

We will send you a sample free.



"Why not?" asked Norah.

"Not to-night," he said; "to-morrow, perhaps. No, Lady Norah, I—well, I have not the courage."

"Not the courage!" repeated Norah.

"No," he said. "If I told you my interpretation you would be angry; and I cannot afford that you should be angry with me."

"I do not understand. Why should I be angry, Mr. Berton?"

"Will you give me your promise that what I may say to you shall not make you angry with me?" he asked, in a low voice.

"I do not think you would say anything that would make me angry, Mr. Berton," she said, quietly.

"Then I will tell you. I have your promise, remember, Lady Norah! You ask me if I can interpret the expression which the earl's face wears when he looks from you to me. The answer bears reference—close reference to you."

"To me?" said Norah, mechanically.

"Yes," he said, looking at her from under his eyes. "Will you carry your mind back to the night of the earl's seizure?"

Norah inclined her head slightly.

"You will remember that I came in late, and went to the earl in the library. I went to consult him about some business matter, but I found him strangely averse to discussing it. He seemed to have something on his mind. I have no doubt that the presentiment of his coming illness was upon him, and it was only natural that he should be dwelling upon the subject nearest his heart—yourself."

Norah's hand went forth, and found the earl's and held it.

"He spoke of you, Lady Norah, of the joy and comfort your presence brought him, and then—he paused and hesitated, but it was too late to draw back, and with a covert glance at her he went on, smoothly, softly—"and then he spoke of himself."

He waited to see if she would speak, but Norah remained silent.

"The earl and I have been such close friends for so long, Lady Norah, and he was so quick to notice any change in the demeanor of those about him, that it was not surprising he should remark an alteration in my manner, though I have tried to hide it from him, from all. That night he asked me what it was that weighed upon my mind. I tried to evade the question, but he had discovered the truth, and he frankly charged me with it. Can you not guess its nature, Lady Norah?"

Norah shook her head.

"He had been watching me, it seems, and had caught a glimpse of my heart, though I thought that I had succeeded in hiding it. Lady Norah, the earl, your father, asked me as bluntly as his courtesy would permit, if the change he had observed in me had any reference to you—and I admitted it. I told him the truth. I confessed that I loved you, Lady Norah!"

Norah's hand closed tightly on the earl's and a shudder shook her. She could not have spoken to save her life, but simply sat, her eyes fixed upon him with wild incredulity and amazement.

"The confession was wrong from me; I could not have kept it back; but even as I made it I felt how hopeless was the love which I had fought against and had fondly trusted I had hidden from every one. I knew—I have never forgotten—the difference in our positions. I realize it now, this moment, as keenly as I have ever done. But there is no gulf too wide for love to bridge. I had set my heart upon one as far above me as the stars in the heavens. But, though one may despair of ever reaching the stars, one may love them and look up to them with longing eyes. You have been my star, Lady Norah, and I have worshipped. I worship you still. That was my confession, Lady Norah, and I expected

the earl to hear from the lips of the earl a denunciation of my audacity and—a dismissal. I waited patiently, as a criminal waits for the passing of the sentence which will consign him to lifelong misery. But it was not pronounced.

The earl was not surprised. Remember that he had discovered my secret and read my heart. He was not surprised and—he was not angry. Heaven knows

"Go—go!" dropped from her lips. "You—you will not hear me!" he said, hoarsely.

"I—I have heard you," she said, almost inaudibly.

"If—if he could but speak!" he murmured, sorrowfully.

She turned to her father, and caught at his arm, as if imploring him to recall his consent or deny it.

"Why should you hate me so? Is it—it is because I have come too late, because there is another?"

"You shall not speak another word to me!" she said with parted lips, her breath coming fast and furiously, her hands clinched tightly. "Even—even if all you said be true, it would make no difference. Take my answer, Mr. Berton. I—"she caught her breath and spoke slowly, with a hauteur he had never seen her exhibit before—"I cannot marry you; and now, will you go, please?"

"Is that the last word between us? You choose to disregard his wish, you fling my love in my face! Do you think that I am the man to take such a dismal quiet, patiently? You little know—" He pulled himself up, and bent toward her imploringly. "Ah, forgive me; I don't know what I am saying. My heart is torn and rent by your coldness, your disdain. Have pity on me, Norah—"

She moved forward slowly, painfully as it seemed, and her hand went toward the bell.

"Stay!" he said, abruptly. "I will go. But for God's sake, have some mercy! Do not let us part like—like this. If I cannot be what I would to you, at least do not take your friendship from me." His voice grew cooler and more composed. "Remember how much I suffered by your rejection, Lady Norah, and—and let that plead for me. I have spoken wildly—madly; forget what I have said, and—and let things be as they were between us."

His hand dropped from the bell, and, cringing, like a whipped dog, he tried to take her hand to lift it to his lips—but Norah shrank back beyond his reach and pointed to the door.

"I—I will try and forget, for his sake. She said, with difficulty; "but go!"

Then, as he left the room, she fell forward, her head bowed upon her hands, and one word broke from her lips:

"Cyril!"

(To be continued).

IT MUST BE WELL FOUNDED

STEADY GROWTH IN POPULARITY OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

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River Bourgeois, Richmond Co., C. B. Jan. 15—(Special).—Among the many men in this part of Canada whom Dodd's Kidney Pills have relieved of aches and pains and weakness and made strong and able to do a good day's work is Mr. Simon V. Landry. Mr. Landry has numerous friends here who can vouch for the story he tells of his cure. "I was bothered for over a year," he says, "with lame back, weak legs, palpitation of the heart, general weakness and shortness of breath; in fact I could not work and was a total wreck. I could not get anything to help me till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. But they did me good and no mistake. I used three boxes and I'm back at work again."

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"Bought my Life for 35 Cents."—This was one man's way of putting it when he had been pronounced incurable from chronic dyspepsia. "It was a living death to me until I tried Dr. Von Stan-

"Do you owe Bilkir any money?" "No." "Why do you avoid meeting him?" "Don't want him to owe me money."

"What do you think of a girl who can sing and won't?" she asked a bachelor guest.

The Pall of Rheumatic Pains.—When a sufferer finds permanent relief in such a meritorious medicine as South American Rheumatic Cure, how glad he is to tell it. C. W. Mayhew, of Thameaville

tense which will consign him to lifelong misery. But it was not pronounced. The earl was not surprised. Remember that he had discovered my secret and read my heart. He was not surprised and—he was not angry. Heaven knows how much above my poor deserts he esteems me! So much that, in place of condemnation and rebuke, he spoke—Heaven bless him!"—he looked gratefully toward the wan, drawn face lying back on the pillows—"he spoke words of comfort and encouragement. Ah, Lady Norah, none but I and those dear to him can fully appreciate the nobility of his nature! It was I who shrank with unfeigned humility from confessing my love; it was he, the noble father, who, consenting to forget the difference in our rank, bade me hope."

Norah's gaze grew more full of horror. "Even more than that," he went on after a pause: "he was good enough to tell me, with all the frankness of a father, that he had seen my love for you, and that he would not only give his consent to my suit, but his countenance and generous approval! Lady Norah, it is with the sanction of your father, with the knowledge that I have his best wishes, that I kneel at your feet and avow my love!" and he dropped on one knee and held out his hand to her almost in the attitude of worship.

"I—I have surprised you, alarmed you! I should have prepared you, and yet—ah, Lady Norah, surely you cannot have been blind to the love I bear you. During all these months you must have seen how completely and entirely I have been your slave. There is no hour in which I have not thought of you; no moment in which I have not striven to find some way of proving myself less unworthy of you. Yes, though I have tried to crush the love out of my heart, and have told myself that there could be no hope, no gleam of hope for me, I could not succeed. Such love as I bear for you cannot be crushed; it is the life of a man's life; it abides with him unto death. I could no more help loving you than I could help breathing. Think, then, with what joy I heard that noble-hearted man tell me that I might plead with you, might lay my love and my life at your feet, and, if I could, win you for my wife! Lady Norah, it is not only I who speak and implore you to say 'Yes,' but the father who loves you and whom you love."

"It—it is false!" broke from her lips. "You doubt me! You disbelieve!" he murmured, sorrowfully.

"You say that—that my father sanctioned, consented—"

"More than sanctioned," he said, softly, pleadingly. "Must I tell you all? You force me. Lady Norah, it has long been his wish that you should be my wife!"

Heaven above knows whether the stricken man, whose presence Guildford Berlon had disregarded as completely as if he had been already dead, heard and understood; but at that moment a sound like a faint moan broke from his shrivelled lips, and, as Norah sprang up and turned to him with a cry, a shudder ran through Guildford Berlon and his face blanched. But in a moment he had shaken off the dread which had seized upon him.

"You see, you hear! Ah, if he could speak—and would to Heaven he could!—he would bear me witness."

It was a flenish stroke, and its very audacity made it successful.

Norah looked into the earl's face, working with a piteous effort to regain the power of speech, and she accepted Guildford Berlon's interpretation. With a low cry of despair and horror she flung herself down, and hid her face upon the old man's hands, for he looked across her at Berlon, his face still working, but with vacant, expressionless eyes.

"Norah, for Heaven's sake, for his sake, do not—do not treat me like this! What have I done—what am I—that you should shrink from me?" He stopped suddenly and started, for a voice, audible to his own ears only, seemed to whisper in ghastly tones, "Murderer!"

"Norah speak to me. Tell me that you forgive me, at least. Is it such an unpardonable crime to have loved you? Ah, how could I help it? I who lived in the sunshine of your presence—"

THE HOPELESS INSANE

FORMER HARVARD PROFESSOR ADVOCATES THEIR REMOVAL.

He Favors Killing Off of Those Hopelessly Diseased and Victims of Accidents.

Dr. Chas. Eliot Norton, of Cambridge, Mass., has joined forces with Miss Anne S. Hall, of Cincinnati, and with Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth in their campaign for the killing off of the hopelessly insane, hopelessly diseased and victims of accidents. His views are expressed in a letter written to Miss Hall and made public here.

Dr. Norton was formerly Professor of Literature at Harvard. He was a friend of Longfellow and Lowell, and with them made the famous translation of the "Divine Comedy." He heads his letter "An appeal to reason as well as compassion," addressed Miss Hall, and writes:

"The principle that it is a duty to prolong every human life as long as possible, at whatever cost, has hitherto been generally accepted.

"Its main support has been the doctrine of the sacredness of human life.

"The doctrine and the practice have both been pressed too far. There is no ground to hold every human life as inviolably sacred, and to be preserved, no matter with what results to the individual, or to others. On the contrary there are cases to which every reasonable consideration urges that the end should be put. Setting aside all doubtful cases, no right thinking man would hesitate to give a dose of laudanum, sufficient to end the suffering and life together, to the victim of an accident from the torturing effects of which recovery was impossible, however, many hours of misery might be added to conscious life by stimulants or surgical operations.

"Nor should a reasonable man hesitate to hasten death in the case of a mortal disease such, for example, as cancer, when it has reached the stage of incessant severe pain and when the patient desires to die.

"The prolongation of life in such a case, by whatever means, is mere criminal cruelty.

"Or take another instance, that of an

UNCONSCIOUS POISONING.

How it Often Happens From Coffee.

"I had no idea," writes a Duluth man, "that it was the coffee I had been drinking all my life that was responsible for the headaches which were growing upon me, for the dyspepsia that no medicines would relieve, and for the acute nervousness which unfitted me not only for work but also for the most ordinary social functions.

"But at last the truth dawned upon me I-forthwith bade the harmful beverage a prompt farewell, ordered in some Postum and began to use it. The good effects of the new food drink were apparent within a very few days. My headaches grew less frequent, and decreased in violence, my stomach grew strong and able to digest my food without distress of any kind, my nervousness has gone and I am able to enjoy life with my neighbors and sleep soundly o' nights. My physical strength and nerve power have increased so much that I can do double the work I used to do, and feel no undue fatigue afterwards.

"This improvement set in just as soon as the old coffee poison had so worked out of my system as to allow the food elements in the Postum to get a hold to build me up again. I cheerfully testify that it was Postum and Postum alone that did all this, for when I began to drink it I 'threw physic to the dogs.' Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the famous little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

The Pall of Rheumatic Pains.—When a sufferer finds permanent relief in such a meritorious medicine as South African Rheumatic Cure, how glad he is to tell it. C. W. Mayhew, of Thanesville, Ont., couldn't walk off feed himself for months—four years ago three bottles of this great remedy cured him—not a pain since—isn't that encouragement for rheumatic sufferers?—82

"What's that man yelling at?" asked the farmer of his boy. "Why," chuckled the boy, "he's yelling at the top of his voice."

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight soap. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

"Some men say," remarked the beautiful heiress, "that I have no heart." "Oh! that doesn't matter," replied the poor but willing youth; "I'll give you mine."

Nothing looks more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person when a sure remover of all warts, corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes and speedily affects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpititation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in the Left Side, and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.—83

Mr. James Waugh, the veteran trainer, died at his residence, Meynell House, Newmarket, after a somewhat prolonged illness. Deceased was born at Jedburgh, in Scotland, and was 74 years of age.

Sleeplessness.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while and temporary relief. Parmentier's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

The World says it is expected that Sir Robert Finlay, the Attorney-General, will be appointed a Lord of Appeal in the place of Lord Lindley, whose resignation is expected shortly.

Lake Little Volcanoes of Disease, the eruptions of secca pour out discharges. Bad blood causes the trouble. The local remedy is Weaver's Cerate, and Weaver's Syrup will drive the poison from the blood.

THE MINISTER'S BOY'S WORK.

Mother!—What Fighting again? Such a black eye! If you'd only follow the lead of the minister's little boy—

Tommy—Aw, I did try ter foller his lead, but he led again wid his left, an' dat's where he biffed me.

NO RISK.

"I understand your life insurance company regarded you as an exceptionally good risk."

"No," answered the displeased policy holder, "I wasn't any risk. I was a sure thing."

THE WHOLE BILL.

"Did the Brownstones give boxes of wedding-cake to the guests?"

"They did more than that; they gave souvenir headaches with the punch."

No woman can hope to remain young forever—unless she's an actress.

"Do you know a positive cure for obesity?" "I do." "What is it?" "Worry."

The Squire: "Well, my boy, you see in a great hurry to get to your school today." Boy: "Yes, sir. Bill Jones going to git a licking this morning for playing truant, and I don't want to miss it."

hire purchase men taking it away.

Bought my Life for 35 Cents.—This was one man's way of putting it when he had been pronounced incurable from chronic dyspepsia. "It was a living death to me until I tried Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets. Thanks to them today I am well, and I tell my friends I bought my life for 35 cents." 60 in a box.—80

A.—"I visited my native place last week. Thought I would show my old schoolfellows how prosperous I had been since I left home." B.—"Did they seem to appreciate your rise in the world?" A.—"Well I should say so. Almost every man I met wanted to borrow a dollar."

A Matter of Importance to all those who are run down and debilitated is the fact that "Ferrovin" is the best tonic ever compounded. It gives strength and builds up the system.

Mr. Wm. Hilloak, Bellevue House Bonarbridge, died in his 87th year. Deceased was a native of Kirkcaldy, and a noted horticulturist.

Man is Filled With Misery.—This is not true of all men. The well, sound of lung, clear of eye, alert and buoyant with health, are not miserable, whatever may be their social condition. To be well is to be happy, and we can all be well by getting and keeping our bodies in a healthy state. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will help all to do this.

The Scottish Volunteer force want 360 officers to complete its establishment. Dr. Gibson, Campbeltown, has completed 50 years' service as medical officer under the Parochial Board and Parish Council.

There is no such thing as a harmless cough. The trouble goes from bad to worse unless checked. Allen's Lung Balsam cures the worst colds. It relieves inflammation and clears the air passages.

Patient: "Do you extract teeth without pain?" Dentist: "Not always; I was pulling a tooth the other day and nearly sprained my wrist, and it feels sore yet."

What Makes you Despondent?—Has the stomach gone wrong? Have the nerve centres grown tired and listless? Are you threatened with nervous prostration? South American Nervine is Nature's corrector, makes the stomach rich, gives a world of nerve force, keeps the circulation perfect. A regular constitution builder for rundown people. One lady says: "I owe my life to it,"—84

On the occasion of her retirement from the Johnston school, Kirkcudbright, after 22 years' service, Miss Anderson has been presented with a suitable testimonial from the teachers and scholars.

If your children moan and are restless during sleep, coupled with when awake, with a loss of appetite, talk counterpane, picking of the nose, etc., you depend upon it that the primary cause of the trouble is worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator effectively removes these pests, at once relieving the little sufferers.

At a meeting in Edinburgh a new society, to organize agriculture in Scotland, was formed under the name of the "Scottish Agricultural Organization Society." A committee with Sir John Blaikie, Bart., of Montrave, as president, was also appointed.

Cure or ASN

If Shiloh's Consumption Cure fails to cure your Cold or Cough, you get back all you paid for it. You are sure of a Cure or the Cash.

If it wasn't a sure cure, this offer would not be made.

Can anything be fairer?

If you have a Cold, Cough, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, try

SHILOH

25c. per bottle. All dealers guarantee it.

ISSUE NO. 3-68.

FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION

Russian Czar Will Introduce Constitutional Government.

DEMANDS BROAD ELECTION LAW.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The first national convention organization by a political party in the history of Russia, that of the Constitutional Democrats, opened here on Thursday. Two hundred and fifty delegates, representing sixty provincial organizations, were present. Under the chairmanship of M. Petrunkevitch, of Iver, the convention took up the discussion of the party's attitude towards the election to the National Assembly. Prof. Milukoff, Editor Hessen and Prince Chakovsky were the leading speakers. The two first named advocated participation in the Duma, but only so long as it was shown that the majority of the Duma sympathized with the principles of the party. Prof. Milukoff declared that unless the results of the preliminary elections were favorable to the Constitutional Democrats, the latter should withdraw from the electoral colleges.

Editor Hessen said, in view of the gathering agrarian storm, unless the representatives in the Duma immediately instituted all the liberties demanded and passed a broad and simple election law, instead of the present "worthless" law, the "struggle must be recommended along the old lines, and all the forces of society must be mobilized to war against the common enemy."

The delegates reported that the party had made good progress, but that the reactionary local authorities were interfering with the propaganda in various sections. Complaints concerning this interference, they said, had been made to Count Witte, but only slight satisfaction had been given.

CZAR'S FIRM DECISION.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times cables:— Although the present government's apparent determination to persist in a policy of reaction, taken in conjunction with the disastrous condition of the country's finances and the spectre of famine and unrelenting bitterness among all classes, does not encourage the hope of a peaceful development of the Russian crisis there is, at least, one bright spot in the horizon. This ray of light is furnished by the persistent, unshakable determination of the Sovereign to introduce constitutional government. It was announced on Wednesday that the Emperor has ordered a council of Ministers to elaborate an amendment of the organic laws of the empire in conformity with the manifesto of October 30. Although the announcement is not official, I am satisfied that it certainly represents the intentions of Nicholas.

CARE IN MANUFACTURE

CHEESE AND BUTTER DISCUSSED BY WESTERN DAIRYMEN.

Valuable Pointers on Preparations of Canadian Products for the British Market.

At the Western Dairymen's Convention held at Ingersoll last week, Geo. H. Barr, chief instructor for Western Ontario, presented a report of the work conducted during the past season. The number of instructors in the district in 1905 was one greater than during the previous year. In the district there are

Second reports from the famine districts are very alarming. Grain cannot be transported owing to the disorganization of the railway service. It is reported from Kiev that agrarian outrages have broken out afresh. Policemaster Rostoff on the Don has been indicted for not preventing a massacre of Jews.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The holiday truce in Russian politics is over, and the new political parties are mustering their strength for Russia's first all-important electoral campaign. There will be a conference of leaders of the allied moderate parties from various parts of the empire here this week. This coalition, which embraces the party of law and order, the Octobrists and five lesser factions, has chosen the name of Constitutional Monarchs, and will nominate candidates in common. Though officially they are in favor of continuing the armed revolt, they have realized the necessity for securing representation in the coming National Assembly, and are concentrating their attention on securing a full registration from the Labor, professional and Socialist organizations.

A LILLIPUTIAN REPUBLIC.

Following the example of their brothers on the mainland, the peasantry of even the tiniest province in the Baltic have instituted independent republics. One of these, the islet Linnusit, probably the smallest State in the world, already boasts of a revolution and a second President, the citizens having risen and overthrown the first, the present Chief Magistrate, Janeenson, addressing them in proclamations as "My faithful subjects."

PLOT TO KILL DOUBASOFF.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The police of Moscow warned Vice-Admiral Doubasoff, Governor-General of Moscow, not to attend the ceremony of blessing the waters there because they had learned of a plot to kill him with bombs. He replied that if they knew of the plot they ought to know how to prevent its execution. He attended the ceremony and returned unharmed. It seems that the plot was genuine. A woman calling herself Princess Koslovka and two or three others were arrested. Eight bombs and a quantity of arms and correspondence were found at Princess Koslovka's residence. The papers seized indicated that the conspiracy was aimed at Governor Doubasoff.

55 were cream-gathering creameries; 49 used the Babcock test and 22 the oil-test churn. In the district there was an expenditure of \$18,210 on new creameries and improvements.

A feature of the meeting was an address by Prof. G. F. McKay, of Ames Agricultural College, Iowa, who stated that the production of dairy produce in the United States in 1905 was valued at \$700,000,000. Of this \$300,000,000 was represented in butter. The State of Iowa alone produced butter and eggs in quantities which made them of greater value than the combined gold output of the United States and Alaska.

After Prof. McKay addresses were delivered by J. A. Ruddy and J. A. McFeeters, of Owen Sound, dealing with some needs of the industry. Mr. Ruddy referred to the conditions in Europe, and pointed out that considerable loss resulted to the butter trade through

BISHOP IN HOT WATER.
Wrote a Letter Expatiating on Japanese Social Immorality.

A Tokio despatch says: There is intense feeling against William Awdry, the Anglican Bishop of South Tokio. He wrote a letter last autumn to the London Times, expatiating on Japanese social immorality. His letter attracted wide attention, and has evoked some strong reply from Baron Suyematsu, son-in-law of Marquis Ito, and former Minister of the Interior, now a resident of England, and others in that country, and Baron Kaneko, former Minister of Justice, here. The newspapers state that already they have created a strong sentiment in England that the Japanese are unworthy of being allies. Those who have replied to the letter stigmatize it as the act of a spy. Already the Bishop has received threatening letters, and fear of violence has induced his English and Japanese friends to form a special society for his protection. Fortunately, the Bishop is now away upon a mission to the Benin Islands.

DEAD BESIDE THE TRAIL.

The Mounted Police are investigating the case.

A despatch from Lloydminster, N. W. T., says: A case which is attracting the attention of the Mounted Police down the line will probably be investigated by Coroner Rush of Vegreville at the request of Inspector Strickland. According to the story which has reached the authorities, John Fletting and a brother left Lloydminster one afternoon about a month ago with a team of horses to drive to their claims, a few miles south. When they left they were intoxicated and plentifully supplied with whiskey. A few hours afterwards the brother, still intoxicated, arrived at the homestead of some Galicians, and asked them to go out and look for his brother John, who, he said, had got lost on the road somewhere. The Galicians went out and found John Fletting lying alongside the trail about two miles from the house, dead. They brought the body to the house and next day it was buried without the formality of a Coroner's inquest. Owing to reports since circulated, the police are investigating.

APPLE SHIPPERS FINED.

Were Guilty of Violation of Fruit Marks Act.

A Trenton, Ont., despatch says: Two cases of importance to fruit-growers and exporters are disposed of before Magistrate O'Rourke here on Thursday, when convictions for violation of section six of the Fruit Marks Act were registered against James Coyle and F. C. Morrow. The former contested the action and a fine of \$50 and costs or 30 days in jail was imposed. This was at the rate of \$1 per barrel, the Court finding that in the shipment complained of there were 50 barrels below the standard required in the Act. Mr. Morrow entered a plea of guilty and was let off with a fine of \$5 and costs. The inspectors pointed out that in Mr. Morrow's case they examined five barrels, and that subsequently he had given them a written admission that there were at least 40 barrels of apples marked XXX that were packed in the same quality of grade as the five examined by the inspectors and found to be below the standard.

WILL ERECT DAIRY SCHOOL.

Coming Session Will Include Grant in the Estimates.

A Toronto despatch says: It was announced on Friday at the Parliament Buildings that the petition of the Western Dairymen's Association that a building for scientific research work in dairying be erected at Guelph will be answered favorably. The Government has already decided to include in the estimates for 1906 an amount for such

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white, 75c; red, 78c to 79c; mixed, 78c; goose, 75c; spring, 74c to 75c, at outside points.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 northern, 85c; No. 2 northern, 84c; No. 3 northern, 82c. All-rail quotations, North Bay, are: No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 1 northern, 87c.

Flour—Ontario—The market is firmer at \$3.10 to \$3.15 bid for export for 90 per cent. patents at outside points. One sale was reported at \$3.20. Manitoba—First patents easier, \$4.40 to \$4.50; second patents, \$4.20 to \$4.30.

Millfeed—Ontario bran in bags outside, \$17; shorts, \$18.

Oats—Firm at 35c to 36c, outside.

Barley—48c to 49c for No. 2, 43c to 45c for No. 3 extra and 42c to 43c for No. 3, outside.

Peas—Firm at 79c, outside.

Rye—70c, outside.

Buckwheat—Firmer at 52½c to 53c, outside.

Corn—Canadian, 44½c, Chatham freights; American, No. 2 yellow, 51½c; No. 3 yellow, 51c; mixed, 50½c, Toronto freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery 24c to 25c

do solids 23c to 24c

Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice. 21c to 22c

do tubs 21c to 22c

do medium 19c to 20c

do inferior 18c to 20c

Cheese—Unchanged at 13c for large and 13½c for twins.

Eggs—New laid are offering at 24c to 25c; cold storage at 18c to 19c, and limed at 17c.

Poultry—Fat chickens, 10c to 11c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens 7½c to 8½c, thin 6c to 7c; ducks 12c to 13c, thin 6c to 8c; geese 10c to 11c; turkeys 14c to 15c for choice small lots.

Dressed Hogs—The market is quotable at \$8.50 to \$8.75 per cwt. for carlots here.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65c to 75c per bag, on track here, 75c to 85c out of store; eastern, 70c to 80c on track and 80c to 90c out of store.

Baled Hay—\$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, in carlots here, and \$6 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—Carlots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$6 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 17.—Grain—Although business is rather quiet on account of the unfavorable weather and other conditions, the local grain markets are very firm in tone.

Oats—No. 2 white, 40c; No. 3 white, 38½c to 39c, and No. 4 white, 38c.

Peas—79c f.o.b. per bushel.

Barley—Manitoba, No. 3, 47½c; No. 4, 45½c to 46c.

Corn—American mixed, 53c; No. 3 yellow, 53½c extra.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.20; winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10; in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.95; extras, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$18; shorts, \$20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$20; milled meal, \$21 to \$24; straight grain meal, \$25 to \$27 per ton.

Rolled Oats—Per bag, \$2.40.

Cornmeal—\$4.15 to \$5.00 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.25 to \$7.50; clover, \$6 per ton in car lots.

Cheese—Holders are asking 13c to 13½c.

Butter—Choice creamery is selling in the local market at 23c to 23½c, and under grades at 22c to 22½c. Some fancy stock is bringing 23½c. Dairy butter is in good demand in 21c in tubs and 21c to 21½c for rolls.

Eggs—Selects quoted at from 23c to 24c, and limed at 18c to 19c. Strictly new laid are selling well at 23c.

Potatoes—in bags of 90 pounds, 65c to \$1.

Honey—White clover, in comb. 13c to

tario, presented a report of the work conducted during the past season. The number of instructors in the district in 1905 was one greater than during the previous year. In the district there are 21 cheese factories, and of these 171 were visited regularly; 500 patrons were visited by the instructors, and \$33,033 was expended in building new factories and making general improvements. Generally, the quality of milk delivered at the factories showed considerable improvement over the previous year. "Still," said the instructor, "there is a lot of over-ripe cream coming in, and a very regrettable feature is that in 1905 there were more cases of watering and skimming milk than in the previous year. This I consider a reflection on the farmers." The quality of the cheese produced was, on the whole, superior to anything ever turned out before, but a few dry hard cheeses were made during the hot summer months.

NEGLECT OF OPPORTUNITIES.

G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, in an address, dealt with some features of agricultural education. He drew attention to the fact that farmers in too many cases do not take advantage of the opportunities for education and benefit offered by Government and other institutions. Farmers' Institutes meetings and conventions in general were not patronized as they should be by the farmers. Those who needed the instruction most too often did not take the trouble to come out to the meetings.

Referring to the bacon industry, Mr. Putnam stated that several of the institute workers who have been in different sections of the province report that farmers are in many cases reducing their production of hogs owing to the unsettled condition of the bacon industry. Mr. Putnam pointed out that dairymen could not work their business to advantage unless hog production received a fair share of attention, and he urged upon the farmers the importance of maintaining both the supply of hogs and the desirable bacon type.

CHEESE IN ENGLAND.

Dealing with Canadian cheese in England, Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, gave an address based on his observations while in the Old Country last summer. Referring to the special features of the different English markets, Prof. Dean stated that, in his opinion, a heavy loss is being sustained by makers in Ontario producing a cheese too close in texture. The English market does not demand such cheese, and in producing it more acid must be developed, and more milk is required to make a pound of cheese, thus making it much more expensive to produce. Prof. Dean stated that early in the season English buyers expected to get Canadian cheese at a fairly low price, as the prospects were for a heavy production. The Canadian merchants and factory men, however, held out for good prices, and through their action the farmers of the country are to-day from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 better off than they would have been had the merchants not acted as they did.

COOL CURING.

J. A. Ruddy, Dairy Commissioner for Canada, discussed the cheese situation, and drew attention to the fact that at present Canada supplies about 80 per cent. of the cheese imported to Great Britain. But the importation of cheese into Britain has not increased within the last few years, and in order that we may increase our shipments we must increase the demand by improving the quality of our products. Mr. Ruddy contended that the most efficient means of improving the quality of Canadian cheese, and thus increasing the demand, is in having it cured at a temperature not above 60 degrees.

POINTERS ON BUTTER MAKING.

George H. Barr presented the instructor's report. In Western Ontario there are now 71 creameries, as compared with 59 in 1904. Of the total number 53 last year were visited regularly by the instructors, 324 visits being made. Of these 71 creameries received whole milk, 11 were conducted on the combination, and

feeters, or Owen Sound, dealing with some needs of the industry. Mr. Ruddy referred to the conditions in Europe, and pointed out that considerable loss resulted to the butter trade through mould on butter. Prof. F. S. Harrison, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, discussing this question, stated that moulds were encouraged by loose packing of butter and the use of green wood for boxes. He recommended that butter paper be dipped into formalin, as the best preventive measure against mould.

PRESIDENT CREELMAN.

Mr. George C. Creelman, President O.A.C., Guelph, gave an address largely of an entertaining character adapted to an audience where others than those directly connected with dairy work were represented. He expressed a hope that he would see the day when, as in the old land, one county would be noted for its sheep, another one for breed of cattle, another for another breed, so that buyers wanting particular class of animal could go direct to the particular county and secure what they required. He approved of Premier Whitney's scheme to have agricultural high schools in various parts of the Province.

TENDERS CALLED SOON.

Contracts on Continental Will be Rushed.

An Ottawa despatch says: Within a few days the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners will probably be calling for tenders for construction in portions of the Government section between Quebec and Winnipeg. Messrs. Morse, Wainwright and Wood, directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific, were in the city on Friday in conference with the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners in connection with the construction work on the Government section, which the company is anxious should be rushed with all possible expedition from Winnipeg to Lake Superior Junction.

Another incentive to the early letting of contracts is that successful tenderers may be able to push supplies northward while the ice and snow affords facilities for transportation. The letting of all contracts will be subject to approval by the Governor-in-Council. Assurances were given by Mr. Parent and his colleagues that tenders would be asked within two or three weeks, and the work energetically pushed so that the line would be ready for traffic by August, 1907.

LARGE SLAUGHTER OF DEER.

Express Companies Carried 3,310 From Hunting Grounds.

A despatch from Toronto says: Returns from the express companies to Chief Game Warden Tinsley indicate that the slaughter of deer in the forests of the province during the last open season was larger than in former years. The companies carried 3,310 carcasses from the various shipping points in the hunting districts. This was 270 more than in the former season, but it does not represent more than a quarter of the game shot. Many hunters residing in the neighborhood kill their two deer to which they are entitled and do not need to send them to their homes by rail, but cart them away. A large number of moose were also exterminated. The express companies have carried 150 heads of these animals. Others remain yet to be sent.

ZERO IN PEKIN.

First . Snowfall—Poor . Suffering and Beggars Freezing.

A Pekin despatch says: The first snow of the winter fell here last night, and was followed by zero weather, the temperature being the lowest for years. The poor are suffering severely, and beggars are freezing. The jinrikisha men are unsheltered.

building for scientific research work in dairy be erected at Guelph will be answered favorably. The Government has already decided to include in the estimates for 1906 an amount for such an institution at the Ontario Agricultural College. This will contain the most modern equipment for advanced study on the subject of dairying. In order to receive the best apparatus for the new laboratories the department has decided to send delegates to the United States to investigate similar institutions and factories there.

CANADIAN GRAIN.

More Carried by Vessels of the United States.

An Ottawa despatch says: During the period from Sept. 1st to the close of navigation, Dec. 12th, there were shipped from Port Arthur and Fort William of the crop of 1905 30,358,000 bushels of wheat, 396,291 bushels of oats, 280,964 bushels of barley, and 147,469 bushels of flax. Of the wheat 19,139,184 bushels was carried in Canadian and 11,218,882 bushels in American vessels, of which latter quantity 10,613,822 bushels went to Buffalo, 1,382,000 bushels to Port Huron and about half a million bushels to Erie, Pa.

During the corresponding period of 1904 only 2,724,135 bushels of Canadian wheat, out of a total of 17,116,281 bushels shipped, were forwarded by American ports.

WILL TRAVEL PARTLY INCOG.

No Elaborate Programme for Visit of Prince Arthur.

A despatch from Ottawa says: There is no elaborate programme in connection with the forthcoming visit to Canada of Prince Arthur of Connaught. The prince is quite a young man, and does not care for public functions. As much as possible, therefore, he will travel incognito across Canada. He and his companions are expected to reach Victoria on March 28th, and after spending a day there and at Vancouver, they will go on to Banff, for one day, Winnipeg one day, Toronto one day, Ottawa two or three days, Montreal and Quebec each a day, and then on to Halifax, whence they sail for England.

THE CANNON BURST.

Men Were Firing a Salute on New Year's Day.

A Dauphin, Man., despatch says: An Indian courier just arrived from Courtland Lake brings word of a bad accident which happened there on New Year's Day. At the Hudson's Bay post was an old cannon used for firing salutes on fete days. In discharging the gun on the day in question it exploded and badly injured Joseph Boulanger, H. B. Ficker, Captain Haight, John Seymour and the local school teacher. Boulanger suffered most from the explosion, but he is expected to recover.

THE MIKASA DOOMED.

Attempt to Pump Out Togo's Flagship a Failure.

A Tokio despatch says: An attempt was made on Wednesday to pump out the battleship Mikasa which caught fire at Sasebo Sept. 12th and sank after an explosion. The attempt was a failure, and it discloses unexpected rents in her hull.

IMMIGRATION IS INCREASING.

Ten Thousand More Last Year Than During Last Season.

A despatch from Ottawa says: For the year ending December last there was an increase in immigration of 10,395, as compared with the year previous. The arrivals for the year 1905 were: British, 64,863; Continental, 35,831, and United States, 44,424, making a total of 144,618, as compared with 134,223 for 1904. The prospects are that the returns for 1906 will be greater than for the past year.

24c, and limed at 18c to 19c. Strictly new laid are selling well at 28c.

Potatoes—in bags of 90 pounds, 65c to \$1.

Honey—White clover, in comb, 13c to 14c per pound sections; extract, 8c to 9c; buckwheat, 62c to 7c.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$19 to \$20; light short cut, \$18 to \$19; American short cut, \$19; American cut clear fat back, \$19 to \$20; compound lard, 63c to 7c; Canadian pure lard, 103c to 11c; kettle rendered, 113c to 12c; ham, 12c to 13c, according to size; bacon, 13c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$9.75 to \$10; country dressed, \$8.75 to \$9.50; alive, \$7.25 for mixed lots.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, Jan. 23.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Nothing doing. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 38 to 48c; No. 2 corn, 48c; Oats—Unsettled; No. 2 white, 35% to 36c; No. 2 mixed, 34c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 23.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 90c in elevator and 92c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Dutch, 97c f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—The features of trading at the Western Cattle Market to-day were a further advance in hog prices and an easier feeling in butcher cattle.

Export Cattle—Quotations are unchanged. Choice are quoted at \$4.60 to \$5, good to medium at \$4 to \$4.50, others at \$3.75 to \$4, bulls at \$3.50 to \$4, and cows at \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Butcher Cattle—Picked lots \$4.20 to \$5.50, good to choice \$3.70 to \$4.20, fair to good \$3 to \$3.60, common \$2.50 to \$3, cows \$2 to \$2.75, bulls \$1.75 to \$2.25, and canners \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders are quoted at \$3.60 to \$4, good feeders at \$3.40 to \$3.65, medium at \$2.50 to \$3.50, bulls at \$2 to \$2.75, good stockers run at \$2.80 to \$3.50, rough to common at \$2 to \$2.70, and bulls at \$1.75 to \$2.50. Milk Cows—Quotations are unchanged at \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—Quotations are unchanged at \$2 to \$12 each and 33c to 63c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt., and bucks and culs at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Grained lambs, ewes and wethers, \$6.40 to \$6.65, and bucks at \$6 to \$6.25.

Hogs—The market continues firm and is quoted at an advance of 10c per cwt., at \$6.75 for selects and \$3.50 for lights and fats.

FAMINE IN NORTH JAPAN.

Nearly One Million Persons Known to be Suffering.

A Tokio despatch says: Conservatively compiled statistics, published in the newspapers, show there are 960,000 persons in North Japan who are famine-stricken. Undoubtedly the suffering is far greater than the Government is willing to advertise.

Premier Saionji has announced the adoption of the budget of the former Premier, Katsura. He urges Constitutionalists to give him their undivided support.

DERRICK FELL, MEN CRUSHE.

Avalanche of Rock and Timber Precipitated into Deep Cut.

A despatch from Keewatin, Ont., says: A serious accident occurred on Saturday at the new Keewatin flour mill being constructed by the Macdonald Engineering Company, of Chicago. A derrick, which was used for lifting rock from a raceway, forty feet in depth, broke, precipitating its load of rock and huge timbers into a cut in which twenty men were at work. The timbers fell, pinning one man to the earth. Three others were hit by falling rock. The injured men were at once conveyed to the Keewatin Hospital, where a Galician, name unknown, died. The others are lying at the point of death.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From all Parts of the Globe.

...ADA.

Natural gas has been struck at Edmonton.

Carberry, Man., is prepared to install a municipal electric light plant.

Contracts have been let for a \$250,000 Roman Catholic cathedral at St. Boniface.

Mr. F. H. Matthewson has been elected President of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Winnipeg hotelkeepers object to any exemption being granted to the new C.P.R. hotel.

It is reported that the date for the opening of the Legislature will be February 14.

The Department of Militia will provide for a force of little under 50,000 men this year.

The question of taxation of railways is being considered by the Provincial Government.

Brantford is endeavoring to establish some memorial of the fact that it is the home of the telephone.

The Provincial Treasury has received nearly \$12,000 from moneys collected as fines and escheated bail bonds.

The Grand Trunk Railway have purchased five acres of land in Belleville for station and yard improvements.

The Hamilton Board of Trade are advocating a scheme for a fine automobile road between that city and Toronto.

Mr. H. Asquith has stated that the British Liberal Ministry will give responsible government to the Transvaal.

The Inland Revenue Department will publish the results of an analysis of the leading patent medicines sold in Canada.

Five youths have been arrested in Winnipeg for systematically robbing the First Greek Church of its weekly offerings.

A census of the manufacturers of Canada will be taken by Archibald Blue, Census Commissioner, through the mails.

Murdoch McKay of Big Harbor Island, Cape Breton, threshed six and a half barrels of oats in less than nine hours with a flail.

Diamonds valued at \$5,000, purchased in Toronto, were found on Banwell, the Crown Bank teller, when arrested in Kingston, Jamaica.

A Montreal barrister threatens to prosecute the Salvation Army for holding street services, which he claims constitute a public nuisance.

A Saskatchewan returning officer has been fined \$50 for his negligence in giving a voter a ballot without asking his name.

Camelot post-office, in Nipissing district, has been changed to Widdifield station, and Widdifield post-office has been closed.

It is considered probable that the Government will dispose of the present Toronto Asylum for the Insane and erect another near Toronto.

Residents along Long Pointe Bay have been conceded the privilege of fishing through the ice on payment of a nominal license fee of \$1.

C. P. R. officials have given every encouragement for the starting of a railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. at Kenora, and, with \$1,250 already subscribed, the move will be successful.

A bill is to be introduced in the Manitoba Legislature to provide for the inspection by a Government official of all bonding and loan companies doing business in the Province.

A man's skeleton, in a well preserved suit and coffin, was found by workmen digging at the Welland Cordage Works. It is thought the coffin has been underground 40 years.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture announces that it is prepared to receive applications for space for Canadian exhibits at the New Zealand Fair at Christchurch, which begins in November.

A beet sugar factory will be built at

ON THE FARM.

THE DRAFT HORSE.

The drafter is occupying a good deal of attention now-a-days. This is not strange. And he is likely to remain prominently in the public eye, because of the scarcity of his kind. The Twentieth Century Farmer in discussing the prospects, points out a few circumstances which make the outlook decidedly optimistic.

The market for good horses of all kinds has never been in a more healthy, encouraging condition for the breeder and horse handler than now. The evidence on all sides points to a demand equal to the supply of such horses as are required to carry on the necessary horse-power of the business and commercial affairs of trade in every day life. It is folly to think that the time is coming when horse-power will be dispensed with, because better and cheaper means of service can be substituted.

The horse is the safest, surest, most economical power to use in short hauls and local transfer merchandise that can be had. The immense demand for the changing and moving of merchandise and all lines of goods, in and about cities and to freight storage centres and long distance shipping depots is such that the horse and wagon cannot be dispensed with for a day. The big, sturdy, reliable draft horse accommodates himself to all kinds of conditions that are possible to come up in the line of labor, in which his lot is cast. It is very seldom he is disabled or required to go to the shop for repairs. He is not being outclassed and every year rendered valueless by some little improvement or patent gotten out that aids in operation and application of the power. He can be made serviceable when he ceases to be active as a drawer of heavy loads. His entire life is one of service and value to his owner.

The opening up of railroads and the building of transportation lines of various kinds only add to the demand for the draft horse. The more business in the commercial world the more horses it will require to carry on that part of labor that cannot be successfully handled by machinery. As time moves on as improvements come and go, the draft horse will become more and more a necessity, a fixture in the operation of trade.

At all the central markets of the country there are horse markets established, and they take equal prominence in quotations with those of other lines of live stock. The horse market is now more easily classified and graded as accurately as the cattle market, where only a few years ago there was no quotation or demand.

LIME IN FARMING.

Professor L. A. Vorhees says: It is not possible in every instance to indicate certainly whether liming is needed. It will be needed sooner or later on all light uplands where lime is not abundant, and where the soil has gotten into an acid condition from the residues of fertilizers or from humus.

It is needed on heavy clays that have become too adhesive, and on reclaimed swamp lands. It will help where a heavy sod is turned or where a large amount of vegetable matter is turned under. Where lime is cheap, it may for a time be used for the purpose of releasing potash in the soil.

Liming alone will enrich poor land. It may respond for a time, but will soon be exhausted of the materials on which lime can act. On any lands the keeping up of the humus content in the soil in connection with liming is important. The frequency of liming must be determined by circumstances. A single heavy dressing of lime may correct the undue plasticity of a clay and retain it all in a flocculated state for years when tilled

KILLED IN FIRE PANIC.

Tragedy in a Colored Church at Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia despatch says: Twenty people were trampled to death and 110 others seriously injured, a number of whom will die, during a panic on Sunday night in St. Paul's Negro Baptist Church, Eighth Street, below Girard Avenue. The panic was the result of a slight fire in the church, and was accompanied by the most horrible scenes. Men, women and children fought with a desperation that was maddening, in an attempt to escape from the building. Police and fire alarms brought engines, patrol wagons, and ambulances from a dozen police stations and hospitals. Dead and injured were carried away by the wagon load. Men, women and children are included in the list of the dead.

The most heartrending scenes attended the actions of those who had succeeded in escaping from the human rush o' death. Wives, husbands, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and children went into hysterics trying to learn what fate had befallen their kin. Many of the injured are expected to die.

LIVED IN A CEDAR STUMP.

Scheme of a Chinese Leper to Retain Liberty.

A despatch from Vancouver says: Fearing the life in death at D'Arcy Island Lazaretto, Gulf of Georgia, a Chinese leper has been living for some time in the stump of an old cedar tree on the north arm road, just outside New Westminster limits. The Provincial Police discovered him in his forest abode on Wednesday. He had an umbrella over the top of the tree stump in order to keep out the rain, and except that his home was a little damp, he was quite comfortable. The man's mother and brother are known to have had leprosy, and this led the other Chinese to watch him. When signs of the disease appeared on him he fled from his companions lest they give him up to the police. After his capture the officers destroyed the stump, the blankets and other effects that the Chinaman had in his woodland residence, and he will be taken to the lazaretto shortly.

MINING LEASES GRANTED.

Sixty Locations Lapse for Default of Rental.

A Toronto despatch says: Another eighty mining leases have been canceled by the Provincial Government, of the thousand or more for which this fate is promised. All these claims are being taken over by the Government because their holders have failed to pay the annual dues on the locations. Sixty of those mentioned in the Gazette last week are in the Rainy River District, ten in Thunder Bay District, and ten in Frontenac County. In many of these cases the default dates from 1894.

TO ERADICATE SMUT.

The Government of Saskatchewan Taking Action.

A Regina despatch says: The Agricultural Department of the new Government of Saskatchewan are inaugurating a vigorous policy to promote the interests of agriculture. One of the first acts is made in the effort to eradicate smut, and the Government are notifying all farmers that blue stone will be tested free of charge in order to assure that pure quality will be used in testing seed wheat. Dr. C. Carlton has been appointed bacteriologist of the department and will have charge of this work.

BABES PERISH IN FLAMES.

HOME.

PRESERVING IN WINTER.

Midwinter is not usually considered the proper season in which to put up fruits. Occasionally however, the most forehanded housekeeper will have some deficit in the preserve closet; this or that fruit crop was a failure or some member of the family was too ill for her to spare the time when the berries were at their best. Yet, though there are no more cherries nor the currant or quince jelly of which she is so fond, she may to-day turn her attention to the tropical and dried fruits now on the market and bring forth results which will please and satisfy all her family.

Orange Marmalade.—Drop any number of fine, juicy, seedless oranges into a bowl of cold water, let stand for half an hour, then scrub gently with a soft bristle brush. Discard the peel of every fifth orange. Wipe and cut each lengthwise into quarters, then with a sharp knife cut across in the thinnest of slices. Now weigh, and for each pound of cut fruit allow three-quarters of a pint of cold water. Stir together, cover and let stand in a cool place for 24 hours. Bring quickly to the boiling point (using an agate or porcelain-lined kettle) and simmer gently until the rinds are sufficiently tender to be easily pierced with a straw. Cool and again set aside for 24 hours. Weigh a second time and to each pound add one pound of granulated sugar. Boil slowly, but steadily, until the fruit rinds are transparent and the syrup is quite thick, then bottle and seal.

Lemon Marmalade.—Prepare and cook in the same way as orange marmalade, but allow 1½ pounds of sugar for each pound of cooked fruit and water. When slicing, put the pits in a small bowl, cover with a portion of the measured water and let stand. Next day press off the water, squeezing hard, and add it to the fruit.

Grape Fruit Marmalade.—Make in the same way as orange marmalade, using only half the fruit rind. Allow from one pound and a quarter to one pound and a half of sugar to the pound of cooked fruit and water according to the acidity of the fruit used.

Preserved Figs.—For this preserve use what are known as bag figs, which have not been pressed to the same extent as the layer figs. Pick them over, remove stems, wash and soak over night in just enough water to cover. Drain, weigh and allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit and one half of a cupful of water. Dissolve the sugar in the water and add the figs after steaming them over hot water for fifteen minutes. Simmer very gently until fairly transparent, but unbroken, skimming out as done. When all are cooked, boil down the syrup until rich and thick, add the figs, bring again to the boiling point, flavor very faintly with vanilla and bottle at once.

Brandy Figs.—Prepare, steam and cook the fruit in syrup in the same manner as for preserving, allowing similar proportions. When quite transparent set aside until next day. Drain off the syrup and boil down until very thick, adding a piece of vanilla bean to flavor. Set aside until cold, remove the vanilla and add an equal quantity of the best French brandy. Arrange the figs in bottles, fill with the syrup and seal.

Sweet Pickled Prunes.—Pick over, wash and soak four pounds of large prunes for 24 hours, then steam for twenty minutes. Boil together for ten minutes two pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one ounce each of whole cloves and stick cinnamon and one quarter of an ounce of ginger. Add the prunes, simmer very gently until tender, then can and seal. What are known as silver prunes are very good when prepared in this way.

Apricot Marmalade.—Select a fine grade of sun-dried fruit, pick over and wash then soak in cold water for 24

It is thought the coffin has been underground 40 years.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture announces that it is prepared to receive applications for space for Canadian exhibits at the New Zealand Fair at Christchurch, which begins in November.

A beet sugar factory will be built at Whithby by the Keystone Sugar Co. Their contract has been let for a \$150,000 building to a Detroit construction company, which is under heavy bonds to complete the work by next August.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is talk in political circles of a combination of Irish members and Laborites in the new British Parliament.

UNITED STATES.

Ontario poultry men have taken many prizes at the Boston Poultry Show.

When President Roosevelt retires from office in 1909, it is said he will hunt for game in Central Africa.

J. Frank Seavey, Jr., engineer of the Bethlehem Steel Works, insisted on his family leaving him in St. Luke's Hospital, Allentown, Pa., just before he died of pneumonia.

GENERAL.

The body of Susanne Croppé, a landed proprietress at Abbe, Liplau, Hungary, has been exhumed and \$25,000 was found in her coffin. The old lady's heir fled to America 12 years ago to escape military service and nothing has since been heard of him.

MURDERED HIS FAMILY.

The Crazed Man Then Set Fire to the House.

A despatch from Pembroke, New Hampshire, says: What the authorities consider as the most appalling tragedy ever recorded in New Hampshire was enacted in North Pembroke on Wednesday. Following the destruction of the farm buildings of Charles F. Ayer and the disappearance of seven members of Ayer's household on Wednesday afternoon, and the suicide of Ayer late in the afternoon at the home of his sister in the town of Chichester, six miles distant, the announcement was made by Thomas F. Clifford, County Solicitor of Merrimac county, that there was little doubt but that the seven persons had been murdered and the farm house set on fire.

The family consisted of Mrs. Lakeman, who was 63 years of age, and a widow; her son-in-law, Charles F. Ayer, his wife and their five children. The ages of the children ranged from 12 to 29 years. There were two boys and three girls.

The circumstances of the fire seem shrouded in mystery. The last sign of life noticed about the house was at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, when a light was seen moving about. Mrs. Lakeman was not a feeble woman, and her relatives think it strange that she was unable to make her escape from the burning house. The fire was discovered by a neighbor, but its headway was then so great that nothing could be done to save the buildings and they burned very rapidly.

For a time it was thought that Ayer perished in the flames, but word was received that he had been found in the town of Chichester, six miles northeast of his home. He had shot himself twice in the head late Wednesday afternoon, one of the bullets passing through the right temple. It was said that shortly before the shooting Ayer had sold the team with which he drove from Pembroke.

UNHAPPY OUT OF PRISON.

Man Imprisoned Fifty Years Rejects Liberty Offered Him.

An Agram, Hungary, despatch says: Ivan Palencsuk, who is 103 years old, was released from prison on Thursday after 50 years confinement. He protested fearfully against his release but in vain, and he immediately committed another crime in order to be re-imprisoned.

lime can act. On any lands the keeping up of the humus content in the soil in connection with liming is important. The frequency of liming must be determined by circumstances. A single heavy dressing of lime may correct the undue plasticity of a clay and retain it all in a flocculated state for years when tilled judiciously, and afterwards light applications not too far apart will retain the desirable texture. For the correction of acidity one heavy application will last for years. The quantity will depend largely upon the frequency of application.

To correct a heavy clay, an acid soil, or in preparing rich, new land for intensive culture in vegetable production the first dressing may need to be heavy, and in some cases 100 or more bushels per acre of slackened lime might be advisable. In general, it is better to prove by actual test whether 100 or more bushels will give a better paying result than a lighter application, before giving the heavy application to a large area.

Lime does not retain its maximum efficiency a very long time, and it is washed from the soil by drainage or sinks into the subsoil. Hence light dressings at more frequent intervals are more likely to produce economical results than heavy applications at long intervals.

On soils in a good state of fertility, applications of 50 bushels or less once in six or ten years will maintain heavy lands in a good state of productiveness. On light soils, 25 bushels per acre will often show the maximum results, and hence on light soils very light applications more frequently repeated should be the rule.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

Have the stables light and have them well ventilated.

A steady gait will accomplish more in the course of a day than rushing for a spell and then resting.

From the time a colt is foaled each day should see some substantial gain made in its development.

Idle horses are to be fed accordingly. More sickness is caused by mistakes in feeding than from any other source.

Besides improving the appearance of the horse grooming stimulates the skin to action and provokes circulation of the blood.

Have your medicine chest in the stable with common remedies, to use when needed. This means preparation for emergency, but not continual dosing.

There is time now to take a little pains with the horses. Begin the colt's education by getting it used to the halter and bridle, and later to the harness.

Soundness is an essential feature in the make up of a driving or riding horse when placed upon the market.

As the value of a horse is regulated by the cost of keep this matter is worth considering when contemplating a purchase.

Don't keep the horses standing in their stalls for days at a time; give them exercise: either driving on the road or a run in the yard.

Don't forget the daily use of the curry comb and brush. It pays, and it is gratifying to have your horses look and feel well.

If water is given a short time before feeding it will pass off the stomach quickly and leave that organ free to deal with the food afterwards.

The practice of "breaking" colts belongs to past days. Now the colt is brought gradually to know what is required of him. He wears the bridle first and gets used to it, then he is gradually taught to lead. Then the girth, and later the harness are introduced in the same manner and when thoroughly acquainted with it, the young fellow may be introduced to another smart but steady horse and they will likely get on famously together.

RE-ARM DEFENCE FORTS.

Larger Guns Will be Mounted Along English Coast.

A despatch from London says: The War Department has decided to re-arm all the coast defence forts from the Thames to Plymouth with six and nine-inch guns, the present armament, 4.7 inch guns, being considered inadequate.

pure quality will be used in testing seed wheat. Dr. C. Carlton has been appointed bacteriologist of the department and will have charge of this work.

BABES PERISH IN FLAMES.

Explosion of Lamp Resulted in Disaster in Nelson, B. C.

A despatch from Nelson, B. C., says: Fire in the residence of Henri Bourgeois on Wednesday evening resulted in the death and burning of Bourgeois' two little boys, aged 15 and 4 months. The mother had stepped out across the road for a moment, leaving the children asleep.

BETTER SERVICE A CONDITION.

Renewal of Atlantic Mail Contract to the Allans to be Granted.

A despatch from Ottawa says: At Thursday's session of the Cabinet the report of the sub-committee appointed to deal with the application of the Allan Steamship Company for an extension of the Atlantic mail contract was taken up and dealt with. The report of the sub-committee recommended that the contract be extended for a term of five years from August next, conditional upon the company putting two more fast steamships upon the route by 1907, and otherwise improving the service. It is understood that the Cabinet agreed to the report, and that the five years' contract will be sanctioned by order-in-council, which will also empower the Government to grant a still further extension of five years in the event of certain stipulated conditions being fulfilled by the company.

PEPARING FOR WAR.

Castro Garrisoning Venezuelan Ports—Situation is Serious.

A despatch from Paris says: The Lemstad correspondent of *Le Temps* says that after the diplomatic rupture between France and Venezuela and the expulsion of M. Taigny, the French Charge d'Affairs, President Castro threatened to fire on all French vessels arriving at La Guayra. The situation is excessively serious.

Alarm prevails in Caracas, where the semi-official press is exciting the people against the French. President Castro is displaying great activity and is sending garrisons as well as ammunition to the ports.

ARVA CHURCH WRECKED.

Gas Tank Explosion Does Serious Damage.

A despatch from London, Ont., says: An explosion of a gas tank wrecked a portion of the Methodist church at Arva, a village five miles north of here, on Sunday. One man is reported to have been seriously injured. W. West lake's left arm was fractured, the muscles of his leg torn, and his face and hands badly burned. The two went to the cellar to repair a leak in the gas tank, and took a stable lantern along. The leaking gas caught fire from the lantern flame.

To preserve the color of green beans and other vegetables while cooking, nearly all French cooks use a little carbonate of ammonia. The ammonia has no bad effects, as it evaporates while boiling, and only an infinitesimal amount is required—say, what you could lay on the point of a narrow penknife. This will lessen the odor of boiling cabbage.

Sometimes the fat that has been used a good many times for frying, and has not been strained, will get too discolored to use. Put it in with it about six times as much hot water, boil for twenty minutes, and turn into a pan to get cold. When it rises to a solid cake on top put back into the frying kettle and add a couple of raw potatoes. When it has heated the impurities will gather on the potatoes.

cinnamon and one quarter of an ounce of ginger. Add the prunes, simmer very gently until tender, then can and seal. What are known as silver prunes are very good when prepared in this way.

Apricot Marmalade.—Select a fine grade of sun-dried fruit, pick over and wash, then soak in cold water for 24 hours. Drain, weigh, and for each pound allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar. To four pounds of fruit add the sugar and one scant cupful of water and cook slowly until reduced to a marmalade, stirring frequently.

Prune Marmalade.—Pick over, wash and soak 2½ pounds of prunes over night. Stew gently until tender, using just enough water to cover. Set aside until cool enough to handle, then remove the pits. Return to the fire with six large apples pared, cored and sliced, one half of a pound of sugar more if the apples are very sour) and the juice of two lemons and cook to a marmalade, stirring frequently that the mixture may be smooth. Can at once.

Raisin Jam.—Pare and slice a dozen large tart apples. Put over the fire with one cupful of sweet cider, five pounds of seeded raisins and one pound of sugar. Cook slowly, adding a little water from time to time to keep from burning. Stir frequently and when very soft press through a sieve. Return to the fire until boiling hot, then bottle and seal.

Carrot Jam.—Wash and scrape or pare large carrots, cut in inch pieces and weigh. To three pounds allow three pounds of sugar, six large lemons and two ounces of blanched almonds cut into strips. Steam the carrots until tender, then press through a sieve. Add the grated yellow rind and strained juice of the lemons, the sugar and shredded almonds and heat slowly. Simmer for twenty minutes, stirring very often, then put up in jars. (

Spiced Pumpkin.—Pare and steam pumpkin until tender, then drain and press through a sieve. Measure and to each quart add the strained juice of two lemons and one pound of granulated sugar and cook slowly until almost as thick as marmalade. Add one-eighth of a teaspoonful each of mace, and cloves, and one half of a teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon and simmer for fifteen minutes longer.

Cranberry Conserve.—Pick over and wash sufficient cranberries to weigh five pounds, then chop coarsely. Put two pounds of seeded raisins through the food chopper, using the coarse knife. Thinly peel the rind from four large oranges, then take the pulp and juice of five. Boil the rind in water, changing several times until it is very tender and no longer bitter, then chop fine. Put the fruits and rind in a kettle, with five pounds of sugar, heat and simmer slowly until reduced to a jam, then can and seal.

CUES FOR THE COOK.

Turn mashed potatoes through the ricer into a hot baking dish, in as even a shape as possible. Dot with bits of butter, and set under the broiler until crisp and brown all through the top.

With a thin-bladed, sharp knife it is possible to separate the orange pulp from the membrane and yet keep it in shape. Cut down from the surface to the center at one side of a membrane inclosing a section of pulp; then cut down close to the pulp on the other side of the membrane; a third time cut down to the center close to the next membrane, and take out a section of pulp, which has been loosened, in one piece. Then cut down close to the other side of the membrane, taking out the pulp as before.

It is a pleasant change to bake croquettes. Make the same as for frying in deep fat. Make a sauce by putting two tablespoonfuls of butter into a frying pan, with one slice of onion, one of carrot, one clove, and a bay leaf. Cook all together until the butter begins to turn brown. Then add one tablespoonful of dry flour and stir until it turns dark brown. Draw away from the fire and add a large cup of stock or hot water. Season and cook for five minutes. Add a little of this to the bottom of a shallow cake pan and put in the croquettes. Baste with more sauce and put into a hot oven. Cook until brown, basting once or twice, and serve with the rest of the sauce poured around them.

SHOE BARGAINS

—AT THE—

J. J. Haines Shoe House NAPANEE.

1 table Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Boots, sizes 3, 4, 5 and 7.....	\$1.00
1 table Ladies' Fine Kid Button Boots, sizes 2½, 3, 3½, 4 and 4½. Regular \$2.00 and 2.50, now..	\$1.40
1 lot Ladies' Felt Lace and Gaiter Boots, all sizes..	65c.
Ladies' Rubbers, small sizes only.....	23c.
Ladies' Storm Rubbers, all sizes.....	40c.
Men's Storm and Low-cut Rubbers, sizes 9 to 11. Regular 80c. and 90c.....	50c.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

THE BEST FLOUR. DAFOE'S NONESUCH DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market.

When buying Flour ask for Dafoe's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Bran and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

CHOICE CORN MEAL and BUCK WHEAT FLOUR always on hand.

FEED GRINDING a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade.

A full stock of the best ANTHRACITE COAL. Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

NAPANEE,
16th January, 1906.

WALL PAPER.

Our stock of 1906 Wall Papers is now practically complete. Only a few more lots to arrive.

We claim to have the

LARGEST STOCK

ever shown here. Our new season's stock comprises Grass Cloths, Burlaps, Tapes, Silks, Velours, Foreign Pulp, and many other designs never before kept in stock here.

We have also an

Agency for the American Wall Paper Co.,

and can procure any of these beautiful goods in three days' time.

See our DESIGNS OF ROOMS from the

SHIRT SALE

For the balance of this month you can buy \$1.00, \$1.25 Shirts at **69c** about 10 dozen to select from Boys' 75 cent Shirts at **50c**
50 cent Shirts..... **38c** any style in stock

20 and 25 Per Cent Discount

on all Ready-to-Wear

Overcoats & Suits

during this month

We are doing this to make room for spring goods which are expected soon.

J. L. BOYES,

The Reliable Clothier.

Royal Hotel Blo ck.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Carko Magnetic Razors.

No Honing or Grinding. Always ready for use. Ask for Hints on Shaving, free. Razors given out on trial.

BOYLE & SON.

Social.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Western Methodist church will be held in the basement of the church, on Friday evening, Feb. 2nd. Refreshments and good programme. Admission 10 cents.

The Horticultural Society.

In a short time the Convention will select the flowers, seeds, or shrubs, for distribution next spring. All citizens interested in having nice lawns and flowers and beautifying the town should hand in their names and subscriptions to Miss Ham so that the list of stock may be made up and ordered.

Grand Concert.

Mr. Geo. Fox, the celebrated violinist, assisted by local talent will give a concert in Town Hall, Thursday eve, February 15th, under the auspices of the Epworth League of E. M. church. Mr. Fox is well known as a violinist and a rich treat is expected.

Admission 25c.

Elocutionary Contest.

The third elocutionary contest for a silver medal will be held in the Town Hall, Thursday evening, February 1st, under the auspices of the Epworth League of the E. M. church. There are six contestants preparing for it and without doubt it will prove a close contest. All are welcome. Be sure to come, as these contests are keenly interesting and instructive. Silver Collection in aid of Piano Fund.

MARKS BROS Opera House,

A Different Dye.

It used to be: one dye for silk, another for wool, yet another for cotton.

DY-O-LA is a different dye.

The same package colors anything in cloth. Gives exquisite shades that the sun won't dim.

With the exception of green and purple, Dy-o-la does not stain the hands or boiler.

For doubling the usefulness of drapes, gowns and things, no dye is so easy so satisfactory, so economical as Dy-o-la.

Mrs. W. Obleman, Ellisboro, Sash, writes:

"Dy-o-la colors mixed goods better than any dye I ever tried."

At your druggist's 10c. Send 2 cent stamp to The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, Can., for color-card dyed exactly as you'd do it at home.

The regular meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held Tuesday, January 30th, in the Western Methodist church parlor at 3 o'clock.

L. ANDERSON, Sec.

Young Men's Club.

"The British Constitution" by Mr. H. M. Deroche on Thursday evening next, Feb'y 1st, at 8p. m. in the Young Men's Club Rooms. A cordial invitation is extended to the young men.

FRED E. WAGAR, LEO TRIMBLE, President. Sec'y.

Prize Winners.

F. Chinneck is still forging more to the top with his White Orpingtons. At Boston Show last week the same time as the Napanee Show he sent a couple of pullets over, winning 3rd and 4th prizes against the two largest and most successful breeders of Orpingtons in the States. There were seven prizes given. At the same time at home he was able to win two 1st and two 2nd prizes.

Winter Sports.

Show shovels from 10 upwards, Hockey sticks 15 up, pucks 16 up, skates both hockey and spring from 50c up, ash sifters, &c for sale at

GREY LION HARDWARE

FINCH,

W. H. Ault of Ottawa spent Sunday with his family here.

Mrs. J. J. Shaver of Prescott is visiting her sister Mrs. J. S. Merkley and other friends in town.

Mrs. Hawn and Miss Hunter of Avonmore were in town Tuesday.

D. G. McMillan was in Ottawa Monday.

A number of young people attended the Masonic Ball at Wales last Friday night.

Rev. A. D. McIntyre of Cumberland was in town Monday.

W. J. Kee spent Sunday in Cornwall.

J. L. Barton went to Montreal on Wednesday.

J. Jacobson went to Montreal on Wednesday, to attend Hon. R. Prefontaine's funeral.

The Abitibi Mining and Developing Company with Head office at Finch have received their charter and are ready to sell stock. The provisional Directors are the following—E. H. Marcellus, W. J. McCarr, Ex-M.P.P. Jno. McLaughlin, Ex. M.P.P., A. E. Bincham, Jos. Bishop, J. G. Harkness, A. G. Clark, D. A. McNaughton.

The Finch Electric Light and Lumber Co'y have applied for a charter with the following provisional Directors.—M. A. Smirl, J. McPnaig, G. H. McLean, Hosea, McMillan, J. R. Simpson. The capital is to be \$50,000. They intend taking over the business of M. M. A. Smirl and manufacture Caskets. Show cases, sash and doors and deal in lumber of all kinds besides putting in an Electric light system to light the village.

Mr. Dern McMillan, son of Mr. D. G. McMillan has taken a position on the staff of the Bank of Ottawa, Bucking-

stock here.
We have also an

Agency for the American
Wall Paper Co.,
and can procure any of these beautiful
goods in three days' time.

See our DESIGNS OF ROOMS from the
newest American styles.

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

A. E. PAUL.

Remnants of last year's Paper from 2 cts.
per roll, up.

NOTICE, PLYMOUTH COAL!

I now have a full stock of the Celebrated
Plymouth Coal on hand.

Also a good grade of Pea Coal.

Special Discount for Cash.

Steam Coal and Blacksmith Coal also
hand.

CHAS. STEVENS,
1-tf Office, West Side Market Square

acce. on.

Classes meet every Tuesday at 4.45 p.m.
and 8 o'clock.

MRS. C. H. WARTMAN, Pres.
E COATE S. Sec.

A. S. Kimmerly is selling Bran 85c per
100 lbs. Bread made from Five Roses
Flour won First prize at several Fall Fairs.
Try a bag at \$2.45. Try our Tea, 2 lbs 25c
our 25c Tea beats the world. We sell
sugars cheaper than all dealers.

Odeon Male Quartette.

There is no form of vocal music
which gives greater pleasure than
really fine quartette singing, and this
has been evidenced by the most success-
ful tour which the Meister Glee
Singers of London, England, had last
season. There is coming to this town
on Thursday, February 1st at the
Napanee Opera House, one of America's^s
very finest quartettes, namely,
the Odeons, whose work is along similar
lines. They are supported by a
most admirable reader and story teller
Miss Nettie Jackson, whose rendition
of Huckleberry Finn has become
famous. She is an artiste of charming
appearance and has a most refreshing
individuality. A most admirable pro-
gramme may be looked for.

Chopping axes, Cross Cut Saws, Axe
Handles, Buck Saws, H and Saws and
Blades. BOYLE & SON.

On Wednesday a small smash up
occurred at the G.T.R. Station. The
way freight train shunted across the
main line and another train coming
along piled a number of cars across the
track. The Auxiliary cleared away
the wreck in a couple of hours.

The Messrs. Collier Brothers—
Samuel and Dorland—of Picton, have
purchased the old soap works building
at Napanee, now occupied by the W.
A. Rose, Co. They intend to convert
a portion of the premises into an evap-
orator. It is understood the consider-
ation is about \$2,000.—Picton Times.

THE TORONTO STAR'S WONDER- FUL GROWTH.

One cannot find in this country a
parallel for the remarkable progress of
The Toronto Daily Star during the last
five or six years. It is a fact perhaps
not yet fully appreciated that from
modest beginnings it has grown under
its present management until now it is
not only the most widely-read after-
noon paper in Ontario, but there is
only one morning paper in all Canada
that exceeds it in circulation.

There was a time when people
thought they had to get a morning
paper if they wanted all the news, but
that prejudice has given way to a con-
viction that to really get the news
while it's hot and crisp you must read
a live afternoon daily like The Toronto
Star. The great advances made in printing
machinery and telegraphy are largely
responsible for this. Once it took all
night to get the previous day's news
into print. That was the morning
paper's era. Now The Toronto Star
publishes all the news of all the world
up to within half an hour of the time
the edition is printed. On account of
the difference in time, its cable news
covers the event of the Old World un-
til a late hour every evening, so that
there is practically nothing fresh left
for the next morning's papers.

You can get The Toronto Star and
the paper you are now reading for one
year for \$1.75.

"Herpicide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff,
stops hair falling, and prevents baldness,
10 cents an application, at

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP
A. WILLIS.

Direct from the Potteries in Europe.

The largest variety of dinner ware, fruit
sets, jardinières, cheese dishes, fancy
plates, fern pots, salad dishes, ever shown
in town before. This is the place to select
your Xmas presents as everything is useful
and prices are suitable to every purchaser.
We also have a fresh stock of fancy grocer-
ies and fruits for the Xmas trade give us a
trial and we will guarantee satisfaction
every time.

THE COXALL CO.

keenly interesting and instructive.
Silver Collection in aid of Piano Fund.

MARKS BROS Opera House, To-Night.

The ever popular Marks Bros. ap-
peared in the Opera House last night
to a fine house, and presented a good
play. The company will be here this
evening and To-morrow evening,
changing the play and specialties each
night.

On Tuesday morning the thermometer
registered 55 degrees.

A couple of Robins have been seen
near Craig's Mill.

Mr. Timothy Scrimshaw, Gretna,
was ploughing in his orchard on Tues-
day.

Cord wood and Block wood
for sale. Rebt. Light

21-t.f.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat
ailments are quickly relieved by Crescendo
tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

25 Per Cent. Discount

—on—

Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits

20 Per Cent. Discount

on any article in

FUR GOODS

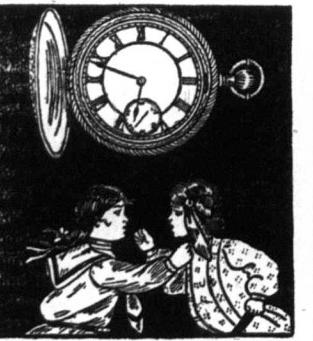
now in stock.

BIG DISCOUNT SALE

—on—

Underwear, Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Woollen Hose.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO



You need not resort to fistcuffs to settle
which is the most accurate. Our Regime
Watches excel everything for good time
keepers and durability. Then ours is by
all odds the best place to get any watch
repairing well done and guaranteed as
everything is personally attended to.

F. CHINNECK'S

JEWELLRY STORE.

Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

of M. M. A. Smirl and manufacture
Caskets. Show cases, sash and doors
and deal in lumber of all kinds besides
putting in an Electric light system to
light the village.

Mr. Dern McMillan, son of Mr. D. G.
McMillan has taken a position on the
staff of the Bank of Ottawa, Bucking-
ham.

Satisfaction.

"Do you know that your attentions
weary me?"

"Do they, indeed? I was beginning to
feel that I had failed to make any
impression whatever."

Beware so long as you live of judg-
ing people by appearances.—La Fon-
taine.

Consideration.

Jimson—Now, you wouldn't marry
me, would you? Miss Sears—Most cer-
tainly not. But why do you ask such a
question? Jimson—Just to decide a bet.

Let no man think lightly of good,
saying in his heart it will not benefit
me. Even by the falling of water drops
a water pot is filled.—Buddha.

The Ruling Passion Strong In Death.

The ruling passion of Edward I. of
England was undoubtedly the pursuit
of his ideal of uniting all the British
islands under one rule. His great ob-
stacle was Scotland, and the conquest
of Scotland, therefore, became a pas-
sion with him. Stronger than years, it
sent him to the head of the army when
he was fit only for a sick bed, and when
he was at last compelled to yield he sought to make this passion
spur on his son by ordering that the
flesh should be boiled from his bones
and that his skeleton should be car-
ried at the head of the army and re-
main unburied till Scotland was con-
quered.

This is the most conspicuous instance
of "the ruling passion strong in death"
on record, though many others would
be worthy of quotation. William Pitt's
patriotism endured to his last gasp and
inspired his last utterance, as did Nelson's
lifelong determination to secure
the command of the sea, while Napo-
leon's last dream was one of battle.

Peasant and Pigs.

A clever smuggling trick has been
played on a customs officer on the
Russo-German frontier. An innocent
looking peasant reported to the officer
a plot for getting a large number of
pigs across at intervals of half an hour, 8, 6, 12 and 200
pigs, the smugglers arguing that if the
first three lots could be sent over there
would be no trouble with the 200.

The officer was naturally on the alert.
In accordance with the peasant's state-
ment three pigs were driven over, then
six, followed by twelve. All were al-
lowed to pass, and preparations were
made to receive the 200. But no more
pigs appeared, and the twenty-one animals
admitted had in the meantime been
lodged in safety.—Berlin Cor.
London Mail.

Rudimentary Hind Limbs.

Snakes are not the only animals
which exhibit the possession of rudimental
hind limbs. In the whale
tribe there is no evidence externally of
hind limbs. The fore limbs in them
are converted into the "flippers," or
swimming paddles. Yet when the skele-
ton is examined traces of a haunch
and attached rudimentary thigh bones
are found. There is developed in cer-
tain kinds of whales a bony piece rep-
resenting the haunch. The thigh bone
is distinct, but there is a mere rudi-
ment attached to it, representing the
shin bone or tibia of other animals.

**There is Nothing
More Annoying**

Than a suit of Black that won't hold its color. No wardrobe is complete without a nice black suit and the \$19.00 Suit we offer for \$17.00 during January is
**Guaranteed
Fast Black**

Napanee JAMES Merchant
WALTERS Tailor

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe and son Morris, Kingston, spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Morris, Mrs. Wolfe and son remaining here all week.

Miss Annie Woodcock left on Friday last for Toronto where she has accepted a position with Mrs. J. J. Perry.

Mr. Jas. Fenwick spent Monday in Kingston.

Mr. Geo. Gibbard spent a few days this week in Toronto.

Miss Eunice Vanalstine, Palace Road is visiting friends in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Tobey, Picton spent a few days last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dickenson.

Mrs. Dr. Ruttan, Woodstock, spent a few days last week the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Taylor, South Napanee.

Mrs. R. J. Dichinson entertained a number of her friends on Monday eve.

Mrs. Jenkins, Kingston, is the guest of Mrs. Will Boyle.

Mr. and Mrs. McMicking, Deseronto spent Tuesday in Kingston.

Mr. Oliver Thurston, Bath, spent a few days this week in Kingston.

Mr. Robert Jackson, Morven, was a caller at our office on Saturday.

Mr. Irvine Vanalstine spent a few days last week in Toronto.

The degree team of Napanee Lodge No. 86, I.O.O.F. will pay a fraternal visit to Trenton Lodge on Wednesday evening next.

Rev. F. Dibb was in Kingston a few days this week on business.

Mr. Chas. Ruttan, Adolphustown, spent a few days in Kingston this week.

Mr. J. W. Richmond, Overton, is visiting friends in Phoenix, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Irish and Mrs. J. B. Miller, Morven, spent last week in Toronto.

Mrs. Geo. Cleall entertained on Thursday evening.

Mrs. W. A. Rose is the guest of Mrs. D. B. Dowling, Ottawa.

Mr. Andrew Edgar, Ketenay, B. C., is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Ed Boyle, entertained a number of friends on Wednesday.

Mrs. F. F. Miller, spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mrs. Savage, Buffalo, N.Y., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. Lee.

Mrs. Johnston, Toronto, is the guest

T. B. WALLACE sells 3 Packages of any kind of Dyes for 25 cents; genuine Wells & Richardson Butter Color 15c, Baby's Own Soap 25c box, 3 tins Gillet's Lye 25c, the genuine Dr. Pierce's Medicines \$1.00 per bottle or 6 for \$5.00, 2 ozs. of vine Bland's Iron Tonic Pills 25c, five bottles of Taft's Asthma 12 lbs ordinary Sulphur 25c, 6 lbs Salts 25c. We are agents for the genuine Herpicide the best preparation known for Dandruff and Falling Hair, all medicines advertised in this paper Fresh and Good at The Red Cross Drug Store.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

The liquidator announces that part of the York County Loan property will be put on the market immediately.

A pension plan for teachers in the schools of the Province was laid before Hon. Mr. Matheson Provincial Treasurer.

The Department of Militia will provide for a force of little under 50,000 men this year.

Mr. H. Asquith has stated the British Liberal Ministry will give responsible government to the Transvaal,

The National Trust Company was appointed permanent liquidator of the York County Loan Company.

A Royal Commission is to be appointed to investigate charges made against certain officials in the Fisheries Department.

Carko Magnetic Razors need no Honing or Grinding. Take one on trial we ask no pay if not perfectly satisfied.

BOYLE & SON.

In electrifying the Temiskaming road the Provincial Government proposes to sell the surplus energy to distributing companies, the Government keeping control of the rates.

Gunner Scott of Kingston, went through the ice while skating, and died from shock.

The Brazilian turret ship Aquidabon blew up at Port Jacarepagua, killing 198 and injuring 36.

Lord Strathcona has arrived back to England from Canada, thus completing his hundred and fiftieth trip across the ocean.

Mr. Donald MacMaster, a Montrealer was defeated at Leigh, Lancashire, his opponent, a Liberal, gaining a large Labor vote.

The next session of the Dominion Parliament will be summoned for March 13th.

Trying to keep pace with the newest idioms of the English language, we find it is no longer permissible to punch a man's face for him. We "bend his map."

Legislation dealing with the usury evil will in all probability be introduced at the coming session of Parliament.

The steamer Valencia was lost off the west coast of Vancouver Island, B. C., and it is feared many lives were sacrificed.

The treaty between Canada and Japan, under which imports will be admitted into the latter country at the minimum rate of duty is expected to take effect on March 1st.

The C. P. R. have decided to abolish the stores department in the west, and in future to buy direct from merchants in Winnipeg and other places, according to requirements.

A snowslide occurred at Coal Creek colliery, near Fernie, B. C., burying four houses occupied by A. Berridge, J. Hunt, D. Martin, and J. Sneddon. No one was hurt, but several narrow escapes are reported.

France has not yet announced her intentions regarding Venezuela. Two French cruisers have sailed presumably for La Guaira, Venezuela.

Voters in all parts of Russia have manifested a profound disinclination to register, owing to the obstacles placed by the Government in the way of an electoral campaign.

We Are Always Wide Awake

Our Stock of Goods is Complete

Our Stock of Dress Goods

Are unequalled, in quality, style and price

Our Stock of Boots and Shoes

Give us A Call and Be Convinced

N. WARTELSKY,
Cheap Cash Store, Colebrook, Ont

A. A. A. KILLS PAIN

Get it today. Every bottle guaranteed to cure the following list of pain or money cheerfully refunded.

**COLDS, SPASMS,
FLATULENCE,
TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT.
NERVOUS HEADACHE,
For CHILBLAINS it has
no equal.**

ROCKER SALE

Mahogany Rocker upholstered in Myrtle Paris Silk reg \$8.00 now.....	\$6.75
Mahogany Arm Chair upholstered in Red Paris Silk reg \$10.00 now.....	\$7.00
Mahogany Reception Chair beautifully carved back reg \$10.00 now.....	\$7.25

Mrs. Ed Boyle, entertained a number of friends on Wednesday.

Mrs. F. F. Miller, spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mrs. Savage, Buffalo N.Y., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. Lee.

Mrs. Johnston, Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Daly.

Mrs. Jack Walsh entertained on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Keller and Mrs. Robt. Brisco, expect to remove from Napanee to Chatham about the First of March.

Mrs. H. M. Fralick and little son are visiting friends at Yarker and Wilton.

Mr. H. M. Fralick is exhibiting a couple of pens of poultry at Lindsay's poultry show.

Mr. Wm. Galbraith, Peterborough was renewing acquaintances in town on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Douglas spent Wednesday in Trenton.

Mr. Malcolm Woodcock, Deseronto, spent Saturday last in Napanee.

Mr. Fenwick Connolly, Yarker, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. Edmund Roblin, Dorland, was a caller at our office on Thursday.

Mr. J. A. L. Robinson was in Kingston on Thursday.

Miss Ida Wakeford has returned from Kingston where she has been spending the past few weeks.

Mr. Hartley Lapum, Montreal, spent last Sunday with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Michael Neville, Chicago, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Gleeson and his mother Mrs. Neville.

Mrs. Thos. Caton, Thorpe, was in town, Thursday, on her way home from Toronto.

Mr. Fred Bryers, of Toronto, was in Napanee, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Warner and daughter, Kathleen, of Trenton were in Napanee over Sunday.

Mr. W. S. Herrington attended Court in Bath Friday last.

Miss Mary Burgess, of the Robison Co. left on Wednesday to spend her holidays with her parents at Moscow.

There is very little change in the condition of Mrs. Sidney Warner, Napanee. She has been conscious all the week but unable to speak. Her physician has ordered strict quiet. Hope is expressed of her ultimate recovery.

The marriage is announced of Miss Beatrice Kouber, only daughter of Mr. Vincent Kouber, to Mr. McMullen, of St. Louis. The wedding will take next week.

Miss Hermine Connolly, Yarker, was in town on Thursday.

DEATHS

ALLISON—At Empy Hill, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1905, Benjamin J. Allison, aged 80 years.

SILLS—At North Fredericksburgh, on Saturday, January 20th, 1905, Elizabeth Sills, aged 85 years.

Both the weekly and the daily 'Witness' have reached a stable and well-recognized position in Canadian journalism, and all who admire a courageous, though sometimes discouraging, struggle for the right will be glad to believe the opinion of the 'Witness' about the future of Canada is applicable to itself, that there never was a time when its outlook was more buoyant and hopeful! Its present well defined place as high-toned, independent newspaper, enterprise in the collection and dissemination of news, fearless in its denunciation of wrong and generous in its recognition of all that makes for righteousness.

Sleigh crooks all sizes and rollers for sleighs, steel all sizes for sleigh shoes & for sale at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Adjourned Meeting of the Napanee Cemetery Company will be held in the Council Chamber in the Town Hall, Napanee, on MONDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1905 AT 2 P. M. for the transaction of general business and election of Officers.

F. W. SMITH, President.

regarding Venezuela. Two French cruisers have sailed presumably for La Guaira, Venezuela.

Voters in all parts of Russia have manifested a profound disinclination to register, owing to the obstacles placed by the Government in the way of an electoral campaign.

Venezuela is garrisoning her ports, in anticipation of an open rupture with France, who in the meantime awaits the result of the presentation of Ambassador Jusserand at Washington.

At the Keeewatin flour mills a derrick used for hoisting rock from the raceway fell upon the men working beneath, killing one man and injuring three others seriously.

Belleville, Jan 20.—The Baptists of this city at their annual business meeting last night decided to build a new church in place of their present house of worship, which was originally built for a roller skating rink.

A conference on the subject of Christian reunion has been arranged to be held in this city on February 7th. All the Anglican and Methodist clergy residing here and Kingston are to be present.

St. Catharines, Jan. 22—Yesterday was the mildest January day in the history of Niagara Peninsula. The official registration gave it sixty-seven in the shade, though many thermometers went as high as 71. Frogs have been heard croaking, and yesterday a garter snake was killed on the outskirts of the city.

Hundreds of people spent Sunday afternoon on their verandas.

Deseronto, Ont., Jan. 24.—The heavy westerly gales of yesterday swept the bay here completely clear of ice, this making about the fourth time the bay has been frozen and re-opened this season. As yet the ice has been only two or three inches thick, making driving on it between the Prince Edward and Fredericksburg shores impossible. In other years farmers of these counties have found a good market for their goods in Deseronto, whereas, this year, they are compelled to drive to Picton and Napanee. Old residents say that a like condition has not prevailed since 1876. Unless colder weather sets in it is feared there will be an ice famine here this coming summer.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 23—A great marine disaster has occurred near Carmanah, the west coast of Vancouver Island. The steamer Valencia of San Francisco, a regular liner plying between points in California and Washington, Victoria and the north, and which was due in Victoria last night, was wrecked off Cape Beale, going ashore on a rocky and perilous place. The first news of the disaster reached Captain Gandin, Receiver of Wrecks, late this afternoon upon the arrival of nine of the survivors in a boat which succeeded in landing at the telegraph huts on the coast several miles from the scene of the disaster. The information obtainable from them as to the loss of life when the Valencia struck and the crew and passengers took to the boats is of the vaguest sort. There were considerably over a hundred persons on board. Mr. Paterson, the lighthouse-keeper at Cape Beale, wired that sixty persons had been drowned, and asked that assistance be rushed from Victoria at the earliest moment.

Both the weekly and the daily 'Witness' have reached a stable and well-recognized position in Canadian journalism, and all who admire a courageous, though sometimes discouraging, struggle for the right will be glad to believe the opinion of the 'Witness' about the future of Canada is applicable to itself, that there never was a time when its outlook was more buoyant and hopeful! Its present well defined place as high-toned, independent newspaper, enterprise in the collection and dissemination of news, fearless in its denunciation of wrong and generous in its recognition of all that makes for righteousness.

Sleigh crooks all sizes and rollers for sleighs, steel all sizes for sleigh shoes & for sale at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

Sore Throat and Coughs

A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets

They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.

10c. All Druggists

Silk reg \$8.00 now.....\$6.75

Mahogany Arm Chair upholstered in Red Paris

Silk reg \$10.00 now.....\$7.00

Mahogany Reception Chair beautifully carved

back reg \$10.00 now.....\$7.25

Quarter Oak Rocker upholstered in leather reg

\$20.00 now.....\$15.00

Quarter Oak Rocker upholstered in Leather reg

\$15.50 now.....\$11.00

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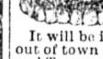
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Differences of Opinion.

"Women are hard to understand," said the callow philosopher.

"Not at all," answered Mr. Meekton. "Henrietta has never yet spoken her mind to me without making herself perfectly clear."

Defined.

De Witt—So you saw me stealing a kiss, eh? Upton—I did, and I call it larceny. De Witt (ecstatically)—Parade me—grand larceny.

Gives None.

Farmer Hyer—How much milk does your cow give? Farmer Myer—She never gives any. You got to take it.